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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 57 November 1, 1932 No. 19

Inter-Library Loan
Gertrude G. Drury
Charles H. Brown
Margery Quigley

The Warden to the Rescue
Edward F. Stevens

Edward L. Doheny, Jr., Memorial Library
Charlotte M. Brown

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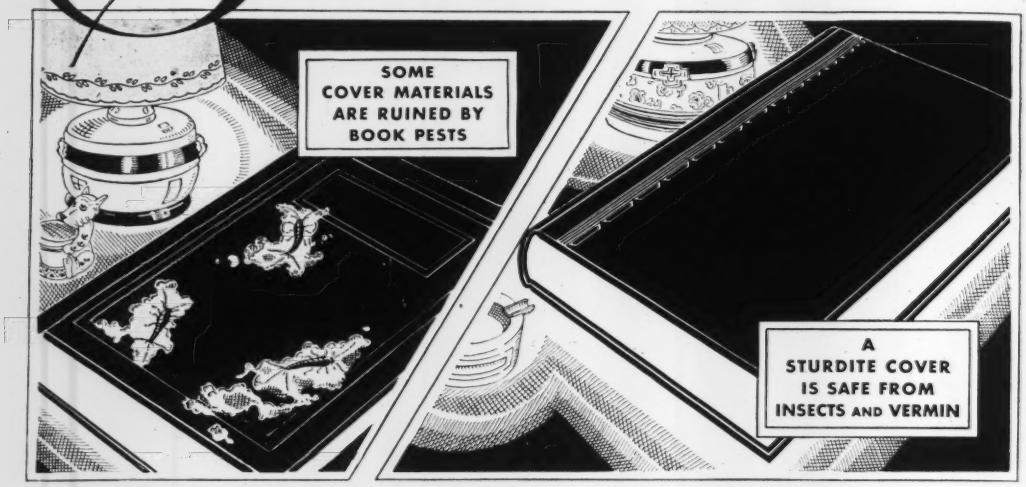

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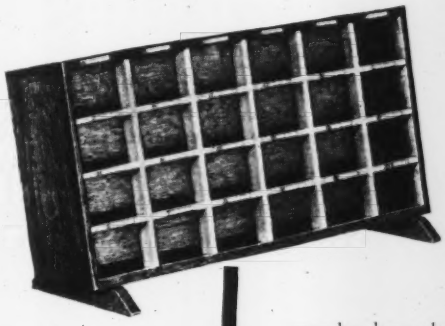

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25 cents single copy. *Five dollars a year*
R. R. Bowker, *Editor* Bertine E. Weston, *Managing Editor*

Vol. 57, No. 19 November 1, 1932

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Two technical articles will be featured in the next issue of The Library Journal: the first on "Mildew and Books" by Dee W. Minier of the Los Angeles, California, Public Library; the second on "The Preservation of Manuscripts and Bindings" by J. P. Sanders of the Chemical Laboratories of the University of North Carolina and Dartmouth College. A description of a Student's Library at the State University of Iowa by Robert A. Miller, Supervisor of Departmental Libraries, will also be included.

The December 1 issue will be devoted to County Library work with a leading article on "The County Library—What Is It?" by Constance Bement, Director of the Extension Division, Michigan State Library. This article has been prepared at the definite request of one of our readers who stated: "From published accounts I have been able to get only a nebulous idea as to how to operate a county library and what they actually accomplish."

B. E. W.

Children's Library Yearbook, No. 4

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School Library Yearbook, No. 5

Part I, School library standards growing out of findings in "School Library Yearbook, No. 4"—Elementary, secondary, junior and senior high schools, teachers colleges and normal schools. Part II, Six articles on the junior high school, school library finance and budgets, integration of library instruction with the curriculum, cataloging, and miscellaneous aspects of a school library system. Part III, Bibliography on school libraries. Part IV, Directories. 253 p. Heavy paper, $2.50. Ready now.

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Please mention THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in answering advertisements

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Book Service From Pensacola To Vancouver

By GERTRUDE G. DRURY

Acting Chief, Traveling Library Department, St. Louis Public Library

THE ST. LOUIS Public Library responds to calls for library service through its Inter-Library Loan Desk from all corners of the U. S., Pensacola (Florida), Boston, San Francisco and then reaches over to Vancouver, B. C. This might be taken to indicate the truth of the journalistic statement "St. Louis surrounded by the rest of the U. S.," but it is more pertinent to point out that it is to a large extent explained by Dr. Bostwick's liberal interpretation of library service and his belief in a nation-wide system of book distribution:

"Readers do not realize that they may obtain distant volumes for reference or research, and the libraries containing such volumes are often unduly cautious in giving permission for inter-library use. Meanwhile, neighboring libraries are expending large sums for books that are seldom consulted where 'pooling of issues' might release funds for needed purchases in other directions.

"We are doing our best to encourage the use of other libraries by local investigators, and at the same time we are lending freely from our own stock to out-of-town institutions. We maintain a large repertory catalog, now containing about two million entries, in which are filed alphabetically by author, the printed author-cards of all libraries that will dispose of these to us by gift or sale, including the Library of Congress, the University and John Crerar Libraries of Chicago, Harvard University and the University of Illinois." [1]

In carrying out this policy and in accordance with the Regulations drawn up in 1916 by the Committee on Coordination of the A. L. A., loans amounting in 1931-32 to nearly a thousand volumes were made and only about one hundred were borrowed for our readers. Since 1910 sufficient attention has been given to this work to justify regular mention in the annual report as one of the activities of the Traveling Library Department. In 1914 a five fold jump in issue was noted reaching a total circulation of 850 books in 1917. This high point was not again reached till the past year. Definite causes for rise and fall of issue figures are not always easy to trace, but just as examination of the annual rings of a tree recalls a season of drought, so the sudden falling off of requests from women's clubs and other literary and cultural organizations in 1917 checks with the enforced concentration on war time activities. The current figures have been reached rather gradually, but 40 per cent of the borrowing libraries last year were new, so to what better cause can one point than the depression?

The courtesy of inter-library loan has been extended to all types of libraries, college, university, state, special, public as well as to library commissions, clubs and to some individuals. It is pleasant to note points at which the conditions controlling a public library collection give it unexpected research value, for example, a graduate student is making an historical study in the field of American fiction. The university library keeps on its shelves only carefully selected representative

[1] St. L. P. L. *Annual Report*, 1925-26.

titles and can not furnish such authors as Mary J. Holmes, examples of which would remain indefinitely in the collection of a large public library. Special bibliographical projects such as that developed by Miss Felsenthal in the list entitled "Readable Books on Many Subjects" relied extensively upon the check of large public libraries and the extensive borrowing of volumes from them. The recognition of the therapeutic value of books has resulted in S.O.S. calls from State and Veterans Hospitals. Constant borrowers have naturally been neighboring universities, the State Library Commission and small libraries throughout this whole region. Many public libraries in Oklahoma and Arkansas as well as Missouri and Illinois turn to the St. Louis Public Library when their own collections fail and the call is urgent. Such calls are not in the majority of cases for the late book or one in great demand, though frequently the request may be filled from the circulating collection and even from the reference collection seldom needs to be refused.

Contents: BOOKS

Mailed under
Section 444½ P. L. & R.

From

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY
13th & Olive Streets
St. Louis, Mo.

To _____

_____

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_____

Investigation of this work reveals that loaning is not confined to books and magazines, but includes large numbers of pictures, illustrative material, prints, postcards, etc., from the Teachers' Room, the Art Department or the general Reference Room. The fact that the Art Department has slides which may be borrowed has become known to outside borrowers. There seems greater variety in subject matter in this work than in ordinary circulation, for though the total range may be no wider, you get almost no duplication. A check of current requests begins with coffins and ends with game fish, and only in such large fields as history and biography can you find any duplication. Drama and poetry follow on the heels of heredity and police work. While geology, psychology and travel help to round out a normal distribution, the next letter asks for the Psychoanalysis of the Anarchist and the assistant ceases all efforts to classify.

A real reference librarian feels that years of hoarding have been justified when call comes for one item of old local material, as volumes of a humorous German journal published in St. Louis many years ago. Surprise at the requests that come from distant libraries sometimes results in calling our attention to the distinctive character of our collection in some particular field, for example, requests from the University of British Columbia, Stanford University and the University of

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY 1891 ST. LOUIS, MO.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN **ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY**

St. Louis, Mo. ..... 19....

In response to your request of ....we are sending parcel post / express collect the books noted below.

They should be returned not later than .....

Please wrap carefully and use the address label found in the book. Kindly notify us when you return the books.

Yours very truly.

Chief, Traveling Library Dept.

.....

.....

California for German books. Our music collection is also represented in this extension service.

Difficulties which stand out in the memory of those handling this work seem to be, first, requests not for specific authors and titles, but for material on a special subject, sometimes obscure. These necessitate reference search and bibliographic work and do not rightly class as pure inter-library loan. They represent a form of extension service valuable to the small library, and though some of the work has to be done by assistants in other departments the material is issued by this desk. Another difficulty universally experienced is the inaccurate or incompletely quoted reference. This most frequently occurs with foreign material and is often traceable back to a printed source which the borrower has no way of checking. In some cases, however, a little care on the part of the librarian in getting all the facts available, particularly the source from which the borrower has secured the reference, and in giving all items clearly typed and in good bibliographic form will save the library much unnecessary search.

Contents: BOOKS

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From

To

ST LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY,
13th & Olive Streets,
St. Louis,
Missouri

Inter-library loan would be reduced to a mere routine did it not involve some elements of reference work. Fortunately, every loaning library is at times a borrowing one and experiences the results of most generous service. Recently we requested the loan of a Gaelic song and were able to give only a source in which the student "thought" it should be found. This proved to be an incorrect judgment, but the song was furnished and other sources of the request mentioned.

We constantly furnish titles called for so infrequently that demand for them never would have been anticipated by the borrowing library and would not be justified from the library's budget if it could be secured by purchase when needed. We also furnish titles that have been eliminated from the collection of a library which is not justified in becoming a "storehouse" for the region. The large library needs to maintain such a collection in order to serve the needs of its legal constituents and its own citizens suffer no serious inconvenience in extending this service on a reasonable scale. Precautions are constantly taken to prevent outside demands from becoming exorbitant. Material to be loaned is o.k'd by the head of the department from which secured, as he is best informed as to its value and the local need for it.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN **ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY**

St. Louis, Mo., _____ 19____

We regret that we cannot send the book requested for the reason noted:

Not owned by the Library. In use here.

Not available for lending outside of the Library.

Yours very truly,

Chief, Traveling Library Dept.

_____

_____

It is quite evident that we carry out both purposes of inter-library loans as stated in the "Regulations": (a) to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere; (b) to help augment the supply of the average book to the average reader and at the same time making "due provision for the rights and convenience of the immediate constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan."

Assistants handling out-of-town loans almost always find stimulation in the work. The appreciation of the borrowers is reward in itself. Occasionally tangible results are discovered bringing satisfaction to a library situated as is the St. Louis Public Library at the hub of a territory in which it is interested. In more than one definite instance where loans had been made to women's clubs in towns having no libraries, this service was found to have been a real contribution to the movement for a local library.

For about ten books loaned we borrow one, and are glad to keep the balance on our side. For these are usually for some serious object of research such as would be found only in a specialized collection. Recently we borrowed for a person contributing to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, to *Social Science Abstracts*, and for the compiler of a family history. We need to turn to the University of Chicago for something special on primary readers, or to the Library of Congress for Chinese clay figures, to Newberry for a genealogy title, though our own collection is extensive, to Minneapolis for *San Michele* in Swedish, to the John Crerar, Missouri University, the public libraries of Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Minneapolis and New York, the Universities of Harvard, Illinois, Indiana and Johns Hopkins, to such government libraries as the U. S. Surgeon General's Office and the U. S. Geological Survey, to all local special libraries as the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri Botanical Garden. Occasionally we borrow from our Canadian friends, and we rejoice when we can return the favor. Loans to us in most cases are very generous. Refusals indicate legitimate reasons and can often be avoided if the borrowing library recognizes the limitations which such libraries as the Library of Congress must put upon their collection in order to preserve it for posterity, to say nothing of having it available for its primary purpose, current reference use in the building.

As the issue of 1,000 books is a simple matter compared with the 500,000 issued by the Traveling Library Department in which this is handled, or the 4,000,000 issued by the whole library, very simple records are kept. One person is responsible for the whole process, looking up the material, handling the correspondence and the records. According to these records in only two cases books sent out on inter-library loans have ever been lost. A double record is kept of Reference Department books; that is, they are charged in the Reference Department to the out-of-town institution through the Inter-Library Loan Desk where a duplicate issue slip is filed.

For circulating books only one inter-library loan file of the book cards is kept, where it can be consulted if the book is being searched for reserve or special call. Under the name of the borrowing library a card record is kept of all transactions, giving for each, number of books sent, dates sent and returned, and all charges. Libraries borrowing regularly maintain a deposit and are notified when it is exhausted. For material which is solicited for our own clientèle a card is filed under the name of borrower, giving notation of material solicited, from whom, date, replies received and date issued, returned and expenses paid. Every borrower is supplied with a copy of the Regulations under which the transaction is made, and printed forms are used for notification that we are sending books requested or of regret when they cannot be sent. Printed mailing slips are also furnished to insure correct addressing.

Welcome to you, rich Autumn days,
Ere comes the cold, leaf-picking wind;
When golden stooks are seen in fields;
All standing arm-in-arm entwined;
And gallons of sweet cider seen
On trees in apples red and green.

—W. H. DAVIES.

Inter-Library Loans: An Unsolved Problem

By CHARLES H. BROWN

Librarian, Iowa State College, Ames

WHAT IS the justification for another paper on inter-library loans? In 1928 J. A. McMillen listed over 100 articles on this subject and his list admittedly was incomplete. Since Mr. McMillen's volume [1] was compiled there have appeared Constance M. Winchell's *Locating Books for Interlibrary Loan;* Elinor Hand's "Cost Survey in a University Library" [2]; which gives for the first time, I believe, the cost of inter-library loans; K. J. Boyer's compilation on "Inter-Library Loans in College and University Libraries" [3]; and F. K. Walter's witty comments on "The Burden of Inter-Library Loans." [4]

In spite of the voluminous literature on the subject, there nevertheless remains a perplexing problem. "There ought to be a law, or, at least, a code of procedure, to eliminate the worst abuses and perpetuate and extend the better features. . . . This question, like Banquo's ghost, will not leave the stage." (Walter). Many librarians agree that something ought to be done about it. The question is, what? Nothing effectual has been done; the ghost still challenges us.

Some of the publications mentioned above, together with the reports of the larger libraries have given us a few facts which may assist in arriving at a solution.

What is the tendency? Are inter-library loans increasing or decreasing? In 1911 the annual report of the John Crerar Library mentions 184 approved requests. In the 1931 report there were listed 2406 approved requests, thirteen times as many. If this increase continues the John Crerar Library will be facing requests for over 30,000 volumes in 1951. In the year ending June 30, 1914, the Library of the University of Illinois lent 124 volumes. In the year ending June 30, 1932, the loans were 1427 volumes, eleven times as many. The Library of Congress lent for the year ending June 30, 1909, 1023 volumes and for the year ending June 30, 1926, over 20,000 volumes. The borrowings from the University of California Library increased over three times in the last ten years, from 756 volumes for the year 1922-23 to 2307 volumes in 1931-32.

For whom are books borrowed? Are they all needed by research workers? Mr. Boyer states that about 75 per cent of the reporting libraries borrow books for the use of undergraduates.

What type of books are borrowed? No class of books seems to be exempt from the demands of faculty members and students. Shakespearean folios, current novels, popular plays, the first sixty volumes of *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (large folio), and "all children's books published before 1850." have been requested as inter-library loans by faculty members. Loans of sections of the card catalog and of the shelf list have been solicited by some organizations. Iowa State College Library has received requests within the last two months from college libraries for inter-library loans of Kelly: *The Effective College* (published in 1928; cost $1.65), *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, April, 1932, probable cost 50 c., and seven other requests for current numbers of magazines, published within the last two years, all of which could be obtained for much less than it would cost to borrow.

What is the cost of lending books to and borrowing from other libraries? Miss Hand ascertained that at the University of California the unit cost of handling books lent and books borrowed is practically the same. Exclusive of carrying charges the cost to the University of California was $1.59 per volume handled, for both incoming and outgoing loans. According to these figures the total cost of borrowing a single volume is $3.18, divided equally between the borrowing and lending libraries, and not including transportation charges. If transportation charges of 73 c. per volume (Illinois) are added, the total cost is $3.91.

A statement by the Librarian of the University of Illinois Library amplifying a special report submitted December 2, 1930, supports Miss Hand's figures, in so far as the cost to

[1] In his *Selected Articles on Inter-Library Loans*. p. 5-12. 1928. [2] LIBRARY JOURNAL 55: 763-66. 1930. [3] *Library Quarterly* 2: 113-34. 1932. [4] *Libraries* 35: 177-81. 1930.

the borrowing library is concerned. "A careful estimate of the 1929-30 cost to the Library of the borrowings is $1120, including transportation charges one way, Illinois requiring the professor or graduate student to pay transportation charges the other way. The cost per volume in this same year amounted to $2.03, after transportation charges both ways, amounting to 73 c. per volume, were deducted. The total cost for each volume borrowed by Illinois was $2.03, or including transportation charges one way, $2.40." Illinois reports the cost of lending books, not including transportation charges, to be 83 c. per volume. If we accept these figures as generally applicable the total cost is $3.56, as compared with the figure of $3.91, based on the estimate at California. These figures do not include depreciation charges due to the wear and tear on the volumes. If the present rate of increase continues, the time is not far distant when the cost of inter-library loans to the large lending libraries will be so excessive that some means of limitation must be found. Some of the cost is undoubtedly due to inaccurate citation. Miss Winchell reports that 60 per cent of the requests received at Columbia University Library were incomplete and inaccurate. Many of the larger libraries do considerable bibliographical searching in order to determine whether a book should be purchased or borrowed. Undoubtedly these factors are partly responsible for the high average cost. Certainly there should be a keener realization that the average volume borrowed will cost the two libraries concerned about $3.50.

One class of inter-library loans is not included in the following consideration of possible remedies. Many small public libraries borrow from their state library or their library commission. Obviously in small towns there is a saving in borrowing from the state library or library commission, a current volume which may be desired by an exceptional reader. State libraries are rendering much needed service in lending the somewhat more expensive current publications. The purchase by the state library of some of these volumes not greatly in demand will mean a considerable saving for many town libraries, and at the present time savings in tax supported institutions are popular. This paper, however, considers only inter-library loans in college, university, and large reference libraries.

When a reform is needed there is always a clamor for a new law. Some librarians want a code. We have had a code[5] for 15 years which few of us even remember. It is doubtful if any fixed code for all libraries is either feasible or desirable. Conditions vary. Iowa State College as a state supported institution is under a greater obligation to lend to small colleges in Iowa than a privately endowed institution would be. An urgent need of a rare volume for the use of a man whom we know to be engaged in important research would justify making an exception to the rule that rare material cannot be lent. A revision of the 1917 code might be of some aid but no code will solve the problem. Acceptance of any code of this sort is purely voluntary.

Each library can, however, consider and outline its own policies in view of the demands and the costs. Each library has within its own power to solve the question of excessive loans to other institutions, in so far as its own institution is concerned. Each library is free to restrict its loans in any way it may desire. There is a danger that restrictions may take the form of prohibition, that as the loans increase some lending libraries may solve the problem by refusing all loans entirely or by restricting loans to their own section of the country. Indeed some libraries have already taken this step.

Another solution, which is not so extreme but which should be effective, is the imposition of a small charge to cover part of the cost. The office of Chemical Abstracts charges 25c. for each publication borrowed. If the publication is retained over 48 hours an additional charge of 25c. a day or fraction thereof is made. The Engineering Societies Library now charges for special services. It is difficult to see why such charges are not logical when the borrowing institution has nothing to offer in exchange.

State university libraries are supported by taxation, primarily for the use of faculty and students in residence. If the number of loans increase the question may be raised, "Should a state university expend several thousand dollars a year in lending books to institutions outside of the state from which nothing is received in return?" It is even possible that the imposition of charges may be advantageous to the borrowing library. If borrowing becomes too expensive the administrative officers of the college may see the wisdom of adding to the book fund of the library. Indeed several libraries even under present conditions have successfully employed the cost and delay of loans as an argument for an increase in the book appropriation.

Inter-library loans have been made too easy for faculty and students. In many cases the borrowing library, not the department or the

[5] A. L. A. *Bulletin* 11:27-9. 1917.

individual who requests the book, pays the transportation charges. The result is that instructors and graduate students request a large number of books, for "it does not cost anything." One graduate student was unwilling to pay 25c for a photostat: "It isn't worth it." He was perfectly willing that the institution should spend $2 to borrow the material for him. One professor requested 300 volumes in order to verify citations. If he or his department were required to pay even part of the cost of borrowing these volumes, either he would regard the verification as not worth the cost, or he would postpone his work until he could visit a larger library. If a department of instruction or the instructor is required to pay the transportation costs, which are a small part of the total cost of borrowing books, the requests which are not important will be automatically reduced. The librarian is not in a position to question the instructor's need for a book. The head of the instructing department can and will question it if the department pays the costs. The instructor will naturally consider the importance of his request if the express charges are paid out of his own pocket.

Three years ago Iowa State College Library paid all transportation charges on volumes that were borrowed. The following year a charge was made which covered all transportation expenses. This charge was paid either by the department, in case the book was needed for the work of the college, or by the instructor if the need was personal. The year this regulation was placed in effect the number of books borrowed dropped from 489 to 206.

If inter-library loans increase in the next ten years as they have in the past, more rigid restrictions will be necessary. Personally I would prefer that costs of investigation, wrapping, etc., be charged to the borrowing library rather than that loans be restricted to nearby institutions or institutions which can offer something in exchange. Certainly the inter-library loan system has proved a great boon to research workers throughout the country. Any development which would endanger justifiable borrowings would be a calamity. To preserve the advantages of the system and to rid ourselves of the evils is a problem that must be solved within the next ten years. Possibly some of the newer methods of reproducing printed material may give us a solution.

Until libraries are willing to charge the cost of lending books to the borrowing institution, the following procedure is suggested:

For the borrowing library,

(1) Require that the instructor or department pay all or part of the transportation charges. (Preferably all.)

(2) Request the loan of no book or magazine in print which costs less than $5. (Personally, I would place the limit at $10, except under special circumstances such as loans within the state from a state institution.) Exceptions may be necessary in certain cases such as books and magazines published in India or China.

(3) Observe in good faith the rules of the lending libraries, especially in regard to loans for the use of undergraduates.

(4) State on every request for whom the loan is desired. If wanted for an undergraduate, state so frankly.

(5) Use extreme precautions in wrapping and addressing. Have some assistant examine every outgoing package after it is prepared for shipment.

(6) Borrow of the nearest library which may have the volume. Do not request books of the Library of Congress if obtainable elsewhere.

(7) Assign the duty of inter-library borrowing to one assistant who should be responsible for requests for all libraries on the campus. Inquiries have been received from a departmental library when the volume requested was actually in the central library of the university and so entered in the Union List.

(8) Ascertain whether an instructor requesting a number of volumes cannot make a visit to a larger institution.

For the lending library:

(1) Print or mimeograph your rules for inter-library loans.

(2) If libraries do not follow the rules, remove their names from the list of institutions to which loans are made.

(3) If and when the requests become so numerous that some restrictions must be made, consider all possible remedies before adopting any limitations which may be decidedly injurious to research.

I devote myself to books. With them I shut myself in some corner, where I avoid the gaping crowd, and either speak to them in whispers, or listen to their gentle voices, talking with them as with myself. Can anything be more convenient than this?

—ERASMUS

Inter-Loan in a Suburban District

By MARGERY QUIGLEY

Librarian, Montclair, New Jersey, Free Public Library

INTER-LOAN as a substitute for the purchase of books for the average reader has been a part of public library service for a number of years. In the 1917 A. L. A. Code of Practice for Inter-library Loans this is recognized as normal procedure by the statement:

> "The purpose of inter-library loans is . . . (b) to augment the supply of the average book to the average reader; subject in both cases, to making due provision for the rights and convenience of the immediate constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan."

Such inter-loan usually ends up by borrowing from the nearest large city library or the State Library Commission. But what will happen when the large city library needs more and more of its books for its own citizens and when the State Commission's funds for book purchase are cut? The recent experience of the Montclair Library in the transition stage is here set forth for what it is worth to medium size libraries which contemplate borrowing more generally from neighbors.

During the past year 2,226 volumes not in the Montclair book collection of 71,000 volumes and not about to be purchased were specifically requested to be obtained through inter-loan. Substitutes would not be acceptable, the borrowers stated. Of these requests 1802 were filled. Letters of regret were sent to the remainder. Individuals would not have been able to obtain these books from the neighboring libraries except by telephoning to each library in turn to inquire as to ownership, then securing an inter-loan slip from his own librarian, and finally going to the neighboring library owning the book, on the chance that the book would be in. This is an expensive procedure for the individual borrower, in terms of telephone charges, gasoline, tires, and effort. The popularity of this service increased by leaps and bounds. In the month of April alone, nearly six hundred such special requests were received.

Costs

The policy of the Library has been to seek to fill such requests first by mail from the New Jersey Library Commission and then to send an inter-loan assistant to the shelves of neighboring libraries for such books as the Commission could not supply. The fee charged for this service was ten cents. At the end of the year it was found that the average cost involved in each special inter-loan request amounted to forty-two cents. To lend a volume at the Montclair Library ordinarily costs the Library nineteen cents. The Library therefore operated this special service at a cost of twenty-three cents more per volume than may be considered normal.

In line with the need for economy in municipal expenditures the Trustees of the Montclair Free Public Library at the May meeting of the Library Board voted to increase the price of this service from ten cents to twenty-five cents a week. Even at twenty-five cents, by this inter-loan method the borrower receives the use of a volume which evidently could not be obtained elsewhere under as desirable terms as through the public library. For example, the customary weekly rental rate for non-fiction in many of the circulating libraries both in Montclair and in New York is 10 per cent of the cost of the book. The effect of the change in price cannot yet (July 1932) be determined.

Analysis of a Year's Requests

Since the Montclair Library does not wish to give up this valuable and popular service, it must now discover: ways to conduct the service more cheaply; ways to fill a larger percentage of requests; and simple substitutes for a union catalog for libraries in the neighborhood. As a first step these 2,226 requests were analyzed to see what types of books were asked for and which of these the Library should probably not have attempted to fill. Among the questions it was hoped to answer by tabulating were:

How many of the persons who took advantage of this service were repeaters?

Was there any considerable number which which might have been ruled out as practically impossible to obtain?

Was there any considerable number which might have been ruled out because undesirable for a Public Library to furnish?

How many requests were for costly books?

How many for new books: that is, books published in 1930 and 1931?

How many could probably have been obtained from a local circulating library?

Among the explanations for not having circulated a borrowed book are that the book was received too late to be used; that the borrower

did not call for it; that the borrower used the book at the library; that the borrower was not satisfied with the edition secured. The duplicates of the Library's own titles were secured chiefly to fill reserves which could not be delivered promptly.

Types of Inter-loan Requests	Circulated	Not Circulated	Regrets
Fiction	272	48	90
Non-Fiction	1225	329	308
Out of Print	161	6	19
Foreign	51	2	46
Cost under $5	1100	264	324
Cost $5 or over	387	110	84
Published before 1930	893	211	249
Published in 1930 or 1931	602	167	158
Showed up need to buy	58	17	10
Not essential to Montclair Library	420	94	196
Easily obtainable at a circulating library	125	51	66
Required by an extension course	208	19	2
Trivial or third rate	78	11	65
Duplicates of our own titles	556	148	33
Subject already well covered by our own collection	400	101	97

A conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that at least one third of the requests were such as any borrower might legitimately expect his town library to try to obtain for him. To try to borrow an out-of-print book for a borrower ought certainly to be the duty of a public library. To have provided a book which the library then recognizes it should own is also fair. To borrow an exceptional book which the library believes it will probably not need to supply again is probably the first purpose of inter-loan.

Repeated Use Made of Inter-Loan Service

A reader taking extension courses in education used the inter-loan service twenty-eight times. Other borrowers were discovered to have "repeated" as follows: one person, later a "cum laude," seventeen times and another eleven; two persons, fourteen times; two more, ten times; two more, nine times; three persons, eight times. Four used the service for seven requests; eight for six titles and eight more for five; thirty-four readers each requested inter-loan four times; forty-five asked three books; and one hundred twelve came twice during the year.

More Work For the Reader's Adviser

In the cases of requests for fiction and books where the subject was already adequately taken care of in the Montclair Library's book collection, more discussion about books and suggestions of definite titles might possibly deflect the inquirer from the book upon which his heart is set. The letters of regret, also, might well be the responsibility of the reader's adviser.

The tabulation showed that books easily obtainable at circulating libraries and the books below library standard formed one eighth of the requests. There is work for the reader's adviser here. Possibly books published within the past six months and books ranging in price from $10 up also could have been ruled out in advance because most libraries would undoubtedly wish to keep these for their own borrowers. However, the groups which may be ruled out completely are evidently less than we had supposed.

Agreements With Neighbors

Libraries outside a county library organization which borrow freely without reciprocity realize that they cannot go on much longer borrowing from neighbors who often feel that their own book collections are not adequate to their local demands. Some simple agreements about joint purchase of books to be loaned almost without question must come soon or other sources from which to borrow must be found. Rental fees charged by the library which lends would also be reasonable. Full information should be available about service on new non-fiction which largely commercial circulating libraries in the metropolis will render.

Union Catalog

To cut the present cost substitutes for a union catalog are needed. Two suggestions have been made by assistance in cooperating Essex County libraries. One is to pool all old fashioned novels such as those by Carey, Evans and Marlitt. The other is to check all the indexes in constant use, such as *The Song Index*, Granger, *Index to One Act Plays* and the periodical indexes, not only to show the resources of the given library but of all cooperating libraries. Both proposed plans would limit the libraries concerned to the zone of ten cent telephone charges.

The Routine Method Followed

A letter in duplicate goes each day to the New Jersey Public Library Commission. This letter contains the author, title and full bibliographical information for each inter-loan request taken during the day. The Public Library Commission returns the duplicate with remarks showing which books will be sent and

which can not be. An assistant then drives to each of five neighbors and looks up the titles of the "not to be supplied" in the card catalog and then on the shelf at each library until the book is secured or until she is forced to report that the book is not in any of the book collections of our neighbors.

With only forty of these "regrets" did the library go further and apply to special libraries or to the Library of Congress? Little routine assistance was asked at the neighboring libraries other than permission to borrow the book. In return for the loans the Montclair Library offered to search its own shelves for any volumes it owned which a neighboring library might wish to borrow and deliver the books on the return trip. Only 195 volumes were loaned in this way. At bottom the Montclair Library was trying last year to parallel inter-branch service of a city library without having a union catalog or shelf list.

Books Borrowed From Other Libraries
March 1, 1931 - February 29, 1932

Special requests to obtain for a single use books which the Montclair Free Public Library did not own and did not expect to buy were received to the number of	2,225
Requests filled	1,802 or 81.0%
Regret letters sent	424 or 19.1%
The Montclair Library loaned to neighbors ..... volumes,	195
The Montclair Library borrowed from:	
Glen Ridge	60
Bloomfield	62
Orange	92
East Orange	208
Newark	590
N. J. State Library Commission	750
Miscellaneous, including the Library of Congress	40
Total	1,802

The Warden to the Rescue

By EDWARD F. STEVENS

Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, New York

IN A CORNER of the Gloucestershire Cotswolds near the northern border of Wilts lies the precipitous Valley of the Stroudwater. This region is sometimes referred to as the "Alps of England," not that there are any mountain peaks to create a resemblance, because mountains or even high hills nowhere ascend, but the declivities into the deep narrow valleys provide mountainous conditions not dissimilar to the steep descents of Alpine slopes.

Close by the town of Stroud, which gives the valley stream its name, is the modest village of Minchinhampton, with its old market house in which Mrs. Siddons made her début. The village is itself overhung by an abrupt upland, crowned by a golf course, and an inn of popular reputation.

To the librarian who was traversing the Cotswolds in the sumemr of 1931, the call at Minchinhampton was not impelled by considerations of sport or entertainment. Mrs. Ada Trollope, daughter-in-law of Anthony Trollope, was resident there with her daughter Miss Muriel, preserving a shrine of Victorian literature inviting to a librarian not too "modern." He was drawn thither especially to make a proposal no less presumptuous than the reprinting in America of *The Warden* as a redemptive effort towards the rescue of standard literature from the humiliation of ephemeral reprints for the casual reader or of showy sets for the gullible buyer, none of which have any place upon the shelves of a library, public, institutional or private. It was this perversion of books that wrought the break-down of the Alcove Collection of representative literature in the Pratt Institute Free Library, and drove its librarian upon his confident crusade.

Miss Muriel Trollope, who spoke also for her mother, expressed gratification that *The Warden* should have been chosen as typical of the literature deserving revival in terms of the arts of the book, and gave unreserved sanction to the plan. Thereupon the librarian was privileged to inspect original editions and manuscripts, including the famous drawings by Millais for Orley Farm which were so satisfying to the author. It was a reflection upon international comity that Miss Trollope was not aware of any American publishers of her grandfather's novels, whose entire life of authorship had been harassed by American

"piracy" before the copyright law and after. The endorsement of the author's family so freely given, which has been sustained in a recent letter with "Best of wishes for a great success," has been the librarian's sufficient passport upon his mission to save once-honored literature from the fate of the cigar-store market which Christopher Morley asserts is all he finds left for it.

During the past summer the production of Trollope's *The Warden* has been the librarian's eager pursuit. It would seem with so many sorts of editions of the Barsetshire Novels, first and last, that it would be a simple matter to find a reliable text of so familiar a book as *The Warden*. But even that edition to which price and pretension should have assured supreme trustworthiness, revealed so many textual and printer's errors that it was of interest only as a curiosity of carelessness. It was by comparing as many editions as could be brought together that a text could be developed approaching satisfaction. Thus the edition "printed for libraries" has undergone close textual scrutiny to make it consistent with its complete purpose as a book product.

Then followed the study of the book's manufacture, its design, type, paper, press-work and binding, in keeping with the book arts and its appropriateness to the needs of libraries which is its supreme intention. Happily there was early enlisted the warm sympathy of Mr. William A. Kittredge of the Lakeside Press, Chicago, a distinguished book designer and typographic authority, who designed the title-page here reproduced, and undertook the supervision of the book's production through the Press he represents.

The finished product makes its immediate appearance, and is now offered by the Pratt Institute Free Library to libraries everywhere to demonstrate what may be done to make books possible again, when their value as literature to students and readers has survived their value as a "selling proposition" to the "trade." Let libraries search their shelves and discover what copies of *The Warden* there remain, and this Reprinting for Libraries will at once explain itself.

It is a pleasant coincidence that the appearance of this edition proves timely as a tribute to the memory of Anthony Trollope at the fiftieth anniversary of his death.

The price, one dollar and a half postpaid, insures no profit whatever. This venture is a contribution to librarianship by the Pratt Institute Free Library whose librarian awaits with confidence the response of fellow librarians who have common cause with him. His motive is no other than that which inspired William Morris in founding the Kelmscott Press:—

"My work is . . . to bring before people's eyes the thing my heart is filled with."

THE

WARDEN

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE

NEW YORK CITY

Printed for Libraries

1932

Title-page Designed by William A. Kittredge

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.

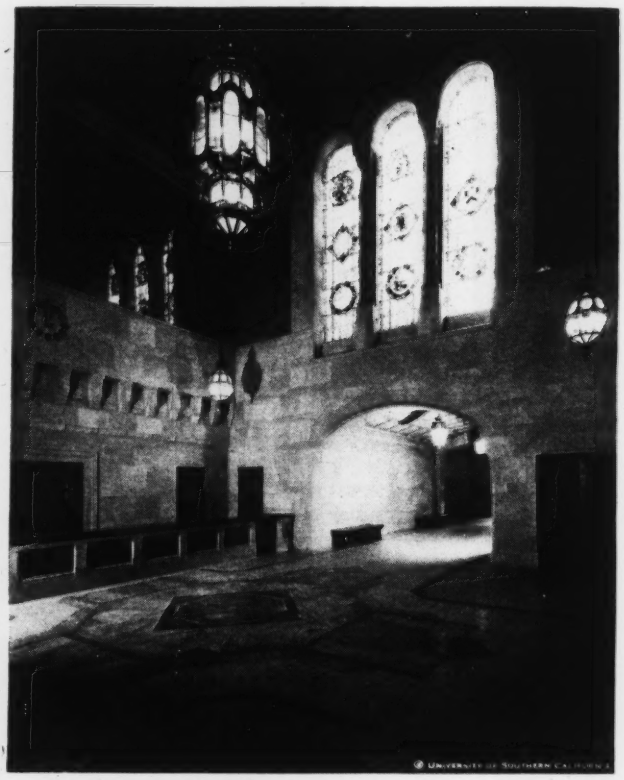
—BACON.

Edward L. Doheny Jr., Memorial Library

By CHARLOTTE M. BROWN
Librarian

ON SEPTEMBER 12 the Edward L. Doheny Jr., Memorial Library of the University of Southern California was dedicated and the library opened for the use of the students and faculty. The library, costing $1,100,000, is the gift of Edward L. Doheny and family in memory of Edward L. Doheny, Jr., who died February 16, 1929.

The very impressive ceremony of the transfer of the key was held in Bovard Auditorium. The builders, P. J. Walker Company, represented by Mr. Fred Walker, passed the golden key to Mr. Samuel E. Lunden, associated architect with Cram and Ferguson of Boston, who presented it to the donor, Edward L. Doheny, whose grandson, Edward L. Doheny, III, in turn presented it to the President of the Board of Trustees and from him the key was passed to President R. B. von KleinSmid of the University.



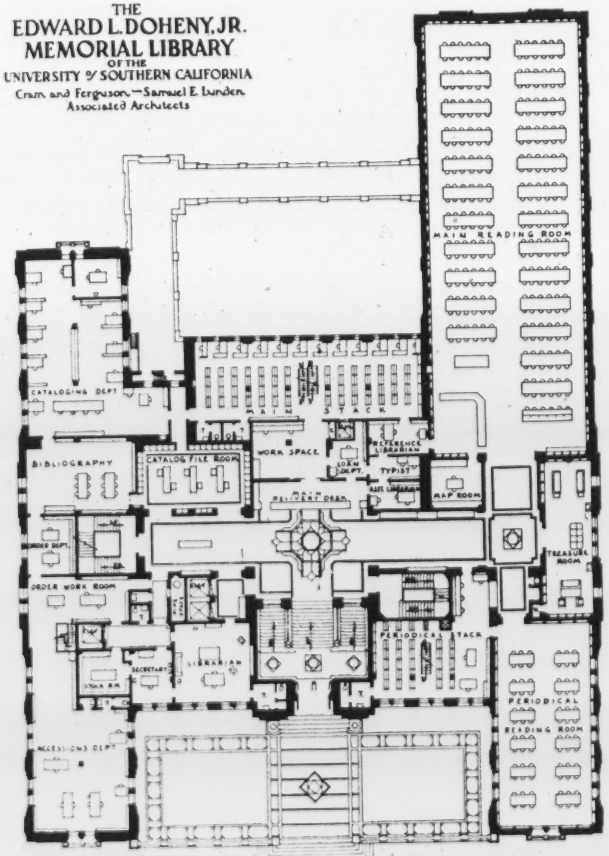
The Beautiful Rotunda of the Edward L. Doheny, Jr., Memorial Library

After the dedicatory address by Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, President of the American Library Association, the academic procession formed and passed across the campus to the door of the library where President von KleinSmid opened the huge bronze doors and invited the faculty, students and friends to enter.

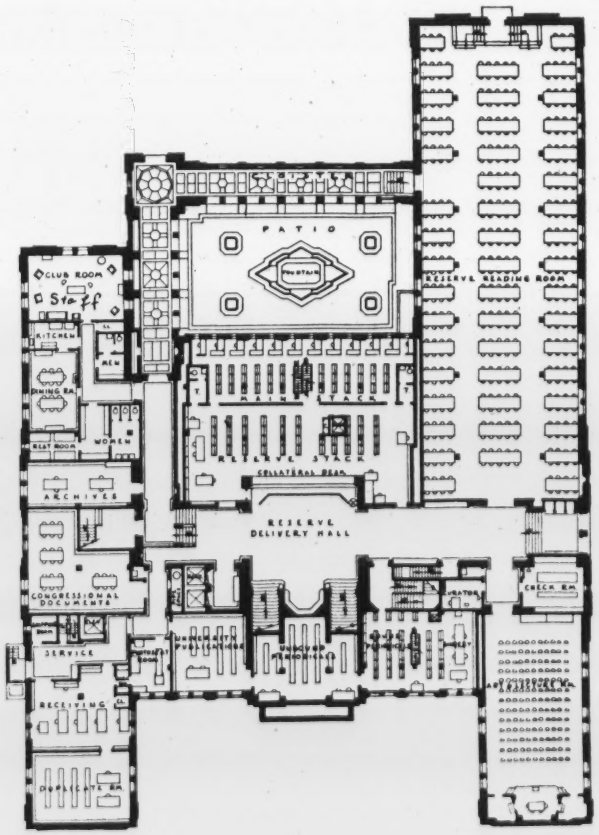
The building is a steel structure of reinforced concrete, with walls of Roman brick and Cordova cream colored limestone trimmed with round arches of colored marbles and conforming to the Romanesque of the other buildings on the campus. The main entrance is approached through richly ornamented, hand chased bronze doors. The tympanum above the door has a sculptured medallion which shows three seated figures—a teacher instructing two students. The master reading from a scroll points to the symbols of all knowledge, Alpha and Omega. The soffitt above in mosaics represents the zodiac. On either side of the entrance are niches in which are statues of Shakespeare and Dante designed by Andrew Drucelli of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and carved by Joseph Conradi, of Los Angeles, who did all sculptured work on the building.

As one enters the main doors he has his first glimpse of the magnificent marble rotunda

THE
EDWARD L. DOHENY, JR.
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Cram and Ferguson — Samuel E. Lunden
Associated Architects

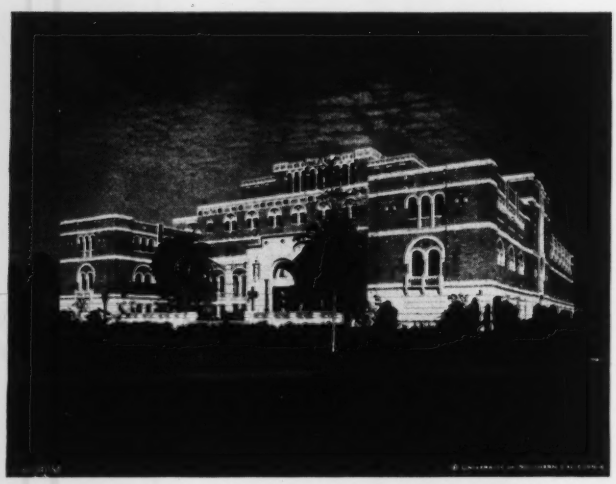


· FIRST · FLOOR ·



· GROUND · FLOOR ·

which is up a short flight of marble stairs. The walls of the entrance and all main corridors are of Vaurion marble. The floors and stairway of Roman Travertine are flanked on all sides by Rojo Alicante marble. As one stands in the center of the rotunda the beauty of various marbles, gorgeous jewel-like fixtures, ceilings of decorated wooden beams and carved corbels with acoustical tile between, richly decorated in gold and color, six art glass windows and a thirteen foot frieze of Porto Santo marble hold you spellbound with the beauty, quiet elegance, harmony of color and richness of materials.

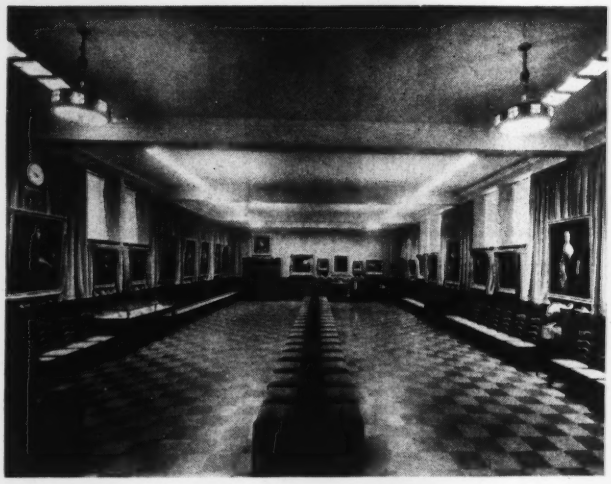


Left: *The Building is a Steel Structure of Reinforced Concrete with Walls of Roman Brick and Cordova Cream Colored Limestone Trim.*

Below: *Art and Lecture Room Photographed From Stage. Seating Capacity is One Hundred and Seventy-Five.*

The main delivery desk, of marble, is directly in front of the entrance. This admirable feature was planned to give direct access to the delivery desk and also to the Reserve Book Room which is reached by two short wide marble stairways from the memorial vestibule of the main entrance down to the ground floor. Passing through the corridor to the south wing the Main Reading Room is to the left and is 131 feet long, 46 feet wide and 27 feet high. It accommodates 400 students. It has tall leaded English antique glass windows on three sides and these give the best possible kind of lighting with Venetian blinds softening the glare of bright sunlight. Beneath the windows are recessed book shelves with a capacity of 6,000 volumes. All woodwork, the large reference desk, tables and chairs are of American walnut. Over and around the entrance is a wide facing of the same wood, hand carved. Above the entrance is a skeleton wall clock with gold hands and figures. The coffered ceiling is of decorated cast acoustical plaster and is a symphony in gold and pastel coloring. Fourteen different printers' marks form a frieze around the room. Directly back of the reference desk is the reference librarian's office with a door into the stacks. This allows supervision of students who wish to consult the reference collection.

Across the corridor is the Periodical Reading Room where the current numbers of the periodicals are placed on recessed horizontal shelving. The present periodical capacity is seventeen hundred. This room is finished in American sycamore with tables and chairs to match and with the beautiful coffered ceiling of acoustical plaster makes the room one of the most attractive in the building. The seating capacity is eighty. All chairs and tables throughout the building are of distinctive design from the architect's drawings, and all harmonize with the wood of each room. A charging desk is close to the en-



trance and back of this is the work space which is a part of the third stack level. There are four tiers of stacks for the bound and unbound periodicals. On the first stack level is the work space for the preparation of magazines for the bindery, all binding being done by a commercial library bindery. An automatic dumb waiter and telephone connects all periodical stack levels.

Between the Main Reading Room and the Periodical Room is a small Treasure and Browsing Room 14 by 40 feet. The main feature in this room is the murals done by Samuel Armstrong, the noted mural artist of Santa Barbara. They depict the romance of the printed word. This room is paneled in English oak, carpeted and has luxurious davenports and chairs of the same English oak as the paneling, upholstered in brown leather. Rare books and manuscripts are kept in the glass cases on two walls, and on the open shelves at each end are placed good books for casual reading. No studying is allowed in the room.

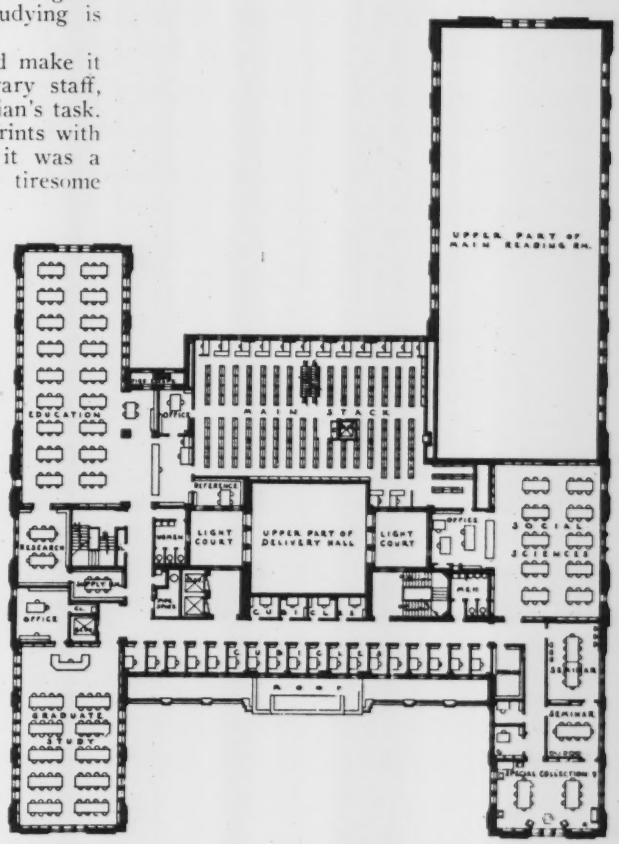
To keep the library practical and make it usable and convenient for the library staff, students and faculty was the librarian's task. For a year she worked over blue prints with the associated local architect and it was a pleasure even if it was hard and tiresome work, and then another year after construction began her eye was ever watchful for details that might not look the same in tile and plaster as they did on the drafting board.

At the left of the twenty-five foot delivery desk is the card file with space for seventeen hundred recessed card trays. One half of these are installed at present. The spaces between sections have removable panels for future expansion. Over all sections are trough lights which throw the light directly down on the drawers when in use. Three consulting tables are placed in this enclosure which contains 750 square feet. All files, charging desks and much of the shelving were furnished by the Library Bureau Department of Remington Rand Business Service.

Across the corrider from the card file is the librarian's office, entrance to which is through the secretary's office. The furnishings of these offices are most beautiful. The librarian's office is paneled in curly redwood, soft green carpet, mahogany Stow-Davis office suite of Adam type, damask covered davenport and over-stuffed chairs. Desk chair and visitor's chairs are upholstered in green leather and beautiful imported English hand-blocked linen hangings are at the windows.

The administrative offices and work spaces for the Order, Accessions and Cataloging Departments are most commodious. They are so arranged that each department is directly accessible to the others, the public catalog and stacks. The Order and Accessions Department has 1,700 square feet of floor space and the Catalog Department 1,100 square feet with offices for heads of departments in each.

A Bibliography Room is placed between the Order and Catalog Departments and has a door into the public corridor. This allows the students and faculty to use the bibliographies and reference materials in this room when administrative offices are closed. A mezzanine

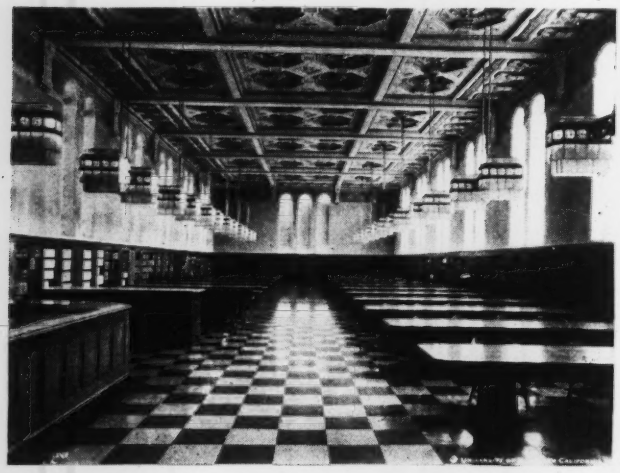


SECOND FLOOR

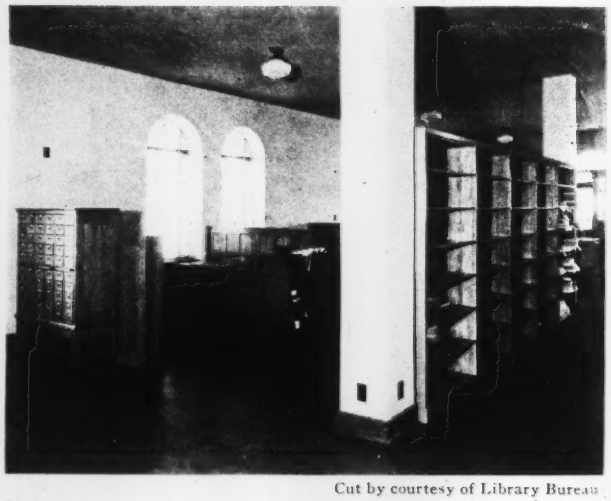
balcony contains the Library of Congress depository catalog.

Coming back to the delivery desk a few of the distinctive features should be mentioned. Probably every librarian in a college or university library has had the problem of deciding what ruling to make when a student is positive that he returned a book. He states he put it on the desk and does not see why he should be responsible if some one picked it up before it was discharged from his record. To eliminate the possibility of all arguments it was decided to have book chutes in all delivery desks and at the main desk all work of discharging books, looking up records, etc., is done in the work space back of the partition dividing the delivery hall from the stacks. An electric conveyor carries the books from the opening at the end of the charging desk to the work space back of the partition. A book case for new books is placed above the cabinet covering the conveyor belt. The delivery desk is flush with the corridor walls and is seven feet from the partition. Sliding doors into the work space make it possible to close the entrance to one door space when necessary or have it open wide at busy times. In this work space is located the Snead automatic book conveyor which distributes books to all stack levels. A Lamson pneumatic tube system connects with each stack level. An annunciator is placed close to the book conveyor and this shows a red light when a page is on duty on any stack level.

The stacks are Snead Standard, a type with open bar type shelves. They are painted light gray and with the closed ends and black enamelled shelves make a very attractive appearance. At the end of each stack aisle is a carrel for the use of those wishing to study in the stacks. There are ninety carrels in the seven tiers installed and when the first two tiers are completed the book capacity will be five hundred thousand volumes. The word carrel has been used for the stack "stalls" or "cubicles" as sometimes designated, to distinguish them from the cubicles on the second and third floors. There are forty-eight cubicles which are rooms six by eight feet, each with a window and furnished with a 32 inch flat top desk, swivel chair and one section of book shelving five feet high and a waste basket. These cubicles will be assigned to members of the faculty writing for publication, visiting professors and candidates for the doctor of philosophy



Left: *Main Reading Room which Accommodates Four Hundred Students. Fourteen Different Printers' Marks Form a Frieze Around Room.*



Below: *One Corner of the Cataloging Department. Book Shelving, Catalog Cases and Book Trucks Furnished By Library Bureau.*

Cut by courtesy of Library Bureau

Cut by courtesy of Library Bureau

Left: *Graduate Study Room. Library Bureau Charging Desk Made of Knotty Pine*

degree. Not more than four carrels on each stack level where books are shelved will be assigned.

The second floor is the graduate floor and has three study rooms. The largest is the Education and Psychology Graduate Study Room with a seating capacity of 130. Direct access to the stacks is past the delivery desk. Special research rooms are provided for the master's theses in education and psychology, which are in constant use, pamphlet material consisting of courses of study, city and state publications used in administrative courses kept in pamphlet boxes and a room for the textbook collection. Across the corridor is the Graduate Study Room, finished in knotty pine. On the open recessed shelves of this room are placed the books assigned for seminar courses. No books are kept in the seminar rooms, but are taken there at the request of the instructor at the time the seminar meets and returned to the study room at the close of the session. This eliminates the necessity of locked seminar rooms and enables assignments of rooms to be made for different classes and does not limit the use of books by having them in rooms being used. There are ten seminar rooms.

In the west wing there is a special exhibition room paneled in African mahogany with furniture and drapes to harmonize. The Graduate Social Sciences Study Room in this wing seats seventy five and has direct access to the stacks past the delivery desk. All work spaces, offices and stacks are provided with lavatory facilities for assistants and pages.

In planning a library building the first consideration in locating study rooms is to consider those to be used by the largest number first. These to be of easiest access. In all modern college and university libraries the use of collateral reading is one of the under-graduate problems. In this library the conditions for this department are ideal. The ground floor which is only three feet below ground level has a study room with a capacity of four hundred. This room, as well as the delivery hall, is wainscoted in Palaccio tile with marble bands. The ceiling of the Reserve Reading Room is decorated Manville acoustical tile. All corridors and ceilings in the building are acoustical plaster.

The stacks for reserve books have a capacity of ten thousand volumes and a partition divides this space from the main stacks at the back. The north end of this stack space provides desks for the head of the department, typist and work table. At the south end the book chute for the return of books, sorting

Cut by courtesy of Library Bureau

Right: *One Corner of the Main Catalog Room. Note the Concealed Lighting System Above the Catalog Cases.*

shelves and overdue desk are located. Two cloak rooms are provided for the use of student assistants. The room may be reached from the south by large double doors; from the main entrance on the west down the main stairway; from the north through the cloister or by doors at the end of the room on the east. The delivery desk for the reserve books is in the corridor adjoining the reading room. This desk is forty feet long and is equipped with two electric time stamps for recording the time due on reserve books.

Directly across from the Reserve Reading Room is the Art and Lecture Room, provided with a stage and one hundred and fifty upholstered early American chairs. The walls of this room are wainscoted with curly redwood and hung with rich velour with gold trim. The stage has heavy side curtains of dark crimson velour. In the ceiling are specially designed lights for art exhibits as well as artistic indirect lighting fixtures.

Adjoining this room is a public check room and a curator's office.

In the north wing of the ground floor is located the Archives Room and staff rooms. The library staff had hopes of a convenient locker room, and perhaps a lunch room, but never dreamed of such luxurious furnishings as have been provided. The dining room furnishings are in early American style, two drop leaf extension tables, two corner cabinets and a dresser, and fifteen chairs all in maple. Adjoining this is the kitchenette, completely equipped with General Electric Hot Point stove, refrigerator and large electric coffee urn. The dishes are cream "Old Holland," Fostoria azure glassware and there is a complete service of table silver for the staff.

The first glimpse that one has of the next room which is the staff lounge causes one to draw a long breath and say "how wonderful." A truly Colonial room. There is a soft green carpet, exquisite green damask hangings with pale green glass curtains and paneled walls of pure ivory. A real Georgian secretary, Duncan Fyfe sewing cabinet, coffee table, and drop leaf table, two beautiful davenports and lounging chairs as well as several small early American chairs, some in horse-hair upholstering, not to forget the tall mirror and Colonial banjo clock. On this same floor are rooms for University publications, exchanges, a photostat room with adjoining dark room, receiving room and storage rooms. In the basement are the public lavatories, newspaper room, and large storage spaces for unbound periodicals.

The building is well equipped mechanically. There are two public elevators, a freight elevator and book stack service elevator. A chilled water system supplies all drinking fountains. There is hot water in all lavatories and janitor's closets. The air supplied to the stacks is processed to remove dust without adding moisture and all rooms have a supply and exhaust ventilating washed air system.

Battleship linoleum covers the floors of the Education and Social Sciences Reading Rooms. All other floors are covered with rubber tile except those which are carpeted or of marble.

We have aimed high in hope and work and trust that the facilities of administration for making the resources of a great library will be ample and a source of inspiration to all scholars who enter its halls.

Autumn

Now shorter grow November days,
And leaden ponds begin to glaze
With their first ice, while every night
The hoarfrost leaves the meadows white
Like wimples spread upon the lawn
By maidens who are up at dawn,
And sparkling diamonds may be seen
Strewing the close-clipped golfing green.
But the slow sun dispels at noon
The season's work begun too soon,
Bidding faint filmy mists arise
And fold in softest draperies
The distant woodlands, bleak and bare,
Until they seem to melt in air.

—W. A. BRADLEY.

Librarian Authors

GEORGE EDWARD NELSON was born in New York City where he was exposed to the usual advantages and distractions of a busy city. At the age of eleven he already manifested a keen interest in science and introduced an improvised laboratory into his bedroom. Here with makeshift apparatus, consisting mostly of preserving jars and milk bottles, he performed many "crucial" experiments in the field of chemistry.

The timely gift of an electric motor diverted his interest from chemistry to physics for a while. An electric telegraph, a telephone, and a crude but workable radio employing a "cat whisker" detector, were made from such materials as could be found in junk shops and the cellar. Finally he secured a second-hand audion bulb and made an electrically operated set.

At Stuyvesant High School he pursued an intensive course in chemistry, working in the Accessions Division as a half-time assistant at the New York Public Library at 42nd Street at the close of the school day. This experience whetted his appetite for books and created a desire to continue library work. On entering the College of the City of New York he was given a fellowship which required about twenty hours of service in the college library. The next year he became a library assistant in the circulation department of the library, giving full time service to the library and taking his college courses during lunch hours, evenings, summer and extension classes. Later he became reference librarian and then head of the order and accessions department. During the last four years he has been assistant librarian and in charge of the evening session libraries which serve an evening division having a registration of more than ten thousand students.

While in college his interest in biology lead to his specializing in biological science. For five years he was an instructor in biology, teaching this subject seven hours a week. He received his Bachelor of Science and his Master of Science degrees from the City College in 1925 and 1926 respectively. Continuing his graduate studies at Columbia University in the few moments available, he received his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the latter institution after several years of study.

Dr. Nelson has done experimental work at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts and at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research at St. George, Bermuda. His contributions to the literature of science and education include studies on the relation between eyesight and academic efficiency, the history of the teaching of biological science in the secondary schools of the United States, biological definitions in elementary college course, and the problems of teaching the introductory course in biological science in college. He is the author of a *Test in Educational Biology and Nature Study*, employed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in its recent survey of the relation between secondary and higher education in Pennsylvania. His book entitled, *The Introductory Biological Sciences in the Liberal Arts College*, has been recently published by Teachers College.

George Edward Nelson

His interest in biology and education arises from the belief that the professional scientist should attempt to interest the layman in his subject by emphasizing the educational values inherent in science. His series of radio talks, called "On the Trail of Science," which are now being broadcast over station WNYC every Thursday night are an attempt to accomplish that purpose.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

November 1, 1932

Editorials

THE REGIONAL meeting at Des Moines, which was adopted as an A. L. A. meeting, proved indeed to be an A. L. A. conference in little, with the usual features of general sessions, section meetings, round tables, banquets and teas. From the five states there came together nearly six hundred librarians besides a few from elsewhere, and the whole gathering was of happy inspiration and useful experience. The conference had the benefit of the presence of President Lydenberg of the A. L. A., who flew from New York for the purpose. Dr. Bostwick's thoughtful paper on "The Library's Place in a Changing World" suggested an interesting discussion to which Miss Countryman contributed an inspirational talk, and at the banquet Mr. Pearson distinguished himself by his usual play of humor. He was amusingly made the victim of unconscious humor by a telephone-telegraphic error in which his title was put through as "People Who Write Too Often" instead of "People Who Write To Authors"—an interesting addition to the category of "Slips That Pass in the Night." A comprehensive report will be printed in the next issue.

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A NOVEL FEATURE of the affair, unfortunately not in general session but before a special meeting of "large librarians," was the mock Council meeting at which Miss Countryman presented her actual Minneapolis budget for 1933 for crossfire from the librarians who constituted this imaginary City Council. The librarians shot at her the toughest questions they could think of, which for the most part were satisfactorily answered, although the budgeter was obliged to confess that hundreds and hundreds of dollars had been wasted in electric lighting before the depression called attention to the need and possibility of shutting-off economy. Miss Countryman's presentation was an excellent example of how to handle such a presentation, which contrasts sadly with the imperfect way in which many librarians, perhaps in fear of the city fathers, approach their Council. It cannot be too greatly emphasized that in such presentations librarians should put the best foot forward by carefully considering in advance what they should say and how they should say it. The newly formed Association for Progress Through Libraries announces its intention to be of service in relation to budgets by focusing public attention in the respective localities on this all important question.

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INTER-LIBRARY loans have become so important a feature in library practice, especially in America, that it is high time for a thorough organization of a useful system, which otherwise is likely to get out of hand. The fact that the Library of Congress has been called upon to loan 20,000 volumes in a single year is evidence both of the strain upon the national library and its generosity in loaning. To contribute to the discussion we print in this issue three interesting articles from diverse points of view. The Montclair record especially brings out the serious cost of supplying books, of which only a portion is returned to the library, since the library charges only a part of the cost of supply. The number of calls upon such a local library seems excessive and suggests that many of these are scarcely justified. The St. Louis Public Library has the experience of furnishing books on a less number of calls to all corners of the United States and even to parts of Canada. In the case of the college library, as illustrated from Iowa, the situation is more complicated, and Mr. Brown's suggestions as to regulative rules seem very worthy of study. The inter-library loan is indeed a great achievement, and its development should not be checked and the service made impossible in many libraries by loose handling of the difficulties which it presents.

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FOR A long while past Edward F. Stevens of the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, has been the advocate of the publication by the A. L. A. or by a library publishing organization of editions specially suitable for library use of standard books which have more or less dropped out of sight or which are available only in cheap reprints or flimsy editions. In the absence of such an organization, he has now taken the bull by the horns and is publishing, at the no-profit

price of $1.50 for libraries, through the Pratt Library an edition of Trollope's *The Warden*, which in paper, printing and binding will be worthy of the honor accorded it, will be a credit to library shelves and will stand the test of use. It is not intended that these should be cheap books, but good books, a better investment than the books costing at the moment less money. This may not be the best time, in the depression, to test out Mr. Stevens' plan of such a library edition, but he is to be credited with and thanked for boldness in making the experiment, and it is to be hoped that he will have the support of libraries great and small throughout the country, despite lessened budgets in this "experiment of noble purpose."

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THE WORTHY fashion, happily increasing, of making a library building the memorial of one who has passed on has given to several of our great Universities superb library buildings but none has been furnished with such interior magnificence as that which for all time will link the name and memory of Edward L. Doheny, Jr., with the University of Southern California. More than one million dollars has gone into this building which was dedicated a few weeks ago, and its interior as elsewhere described is unexampled among libraries in its wealth of marbles and in wood panellings. The entrance hall and the Director's quarters are splendid specimens of lavish adornment, while the rooms given to the staff quieter and more restful in tone will set a new standard for the comfort and convenience of the employees. How much better is this use of money in a worthy memorial than the dedication of the finest mausoleum possible. For in this case the memory of the dead is interwoven with the greater good of the living.

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LIBRARIES are much concerned over the doubling of the subscription price of the *United States Daily*, one of the several undertakings which the nation owes to the patriotic enterprise of David Lawrence. Announcement was made that the price of $15 would be raised to $30, or with proposed research service to $50. This publication has been remarkable for the comprehensiveness, promptness and accuracy of its record of governmental business, state as well as national, and its decease or suspension would be a public misfortune. A large number of its library subscribers would find it impracticable to devote so large a proportion of their periodical appropriations to one periodical, even of the greatest service, and it is gratifying to state that attention is being given to the possibility either of continuing the old rate to public libraries or of making a special rate for them. This publication and "Uncle Sam's Diary," the periodical publication started by Mr. Lawrence's United States Society, are both of high importance as aids to good citizenship in public library work.

Library Chat

Lucid Intervals

or

Drops from the Stream of Consciousness

HELLO, NEW YORK!...Splashing fountains ...Columbia's flag...Summer school...Library school...Classes scattered in several buildings... The new library rising across the campus...New faces...Old faces...How many states represented?...Groups under state trees...Meetings at lunch...Long assignments... Little time... Plod... Plod... The eternal ratio—fifty reference students to one reference book...Mimeographed lesson sheets...Dewey and Mudge both to tote around... "The hours I spent with thee"... Model catalogs...Annotations...Books for "the tired business man and his rubber-tired wife"... Individual student mail boxes, a good place to park drinking cups...Omitting lunch helps prevent drowsiness in afternoon lectures..."Stern Daughter of the Voice of God" ...The wide-eyed owl hiding in the folds of Alma Mater's gown...Last year's same old jokes told by the guide on the boat trip around the island. They never fail to amuse someone ..."Consider the cheese when old age frets; the older it grows, the stronger it gets"... Stadium concerts...Bus rides...The New York Public's supercilious lions...The Grolier Club...Refreshments served visiting classes on trips about town...Teas in Philosophy Hall...Library school reception...Ornate and elaborate papers on the history of books and libraries...Five days of four fifty-minute classes make a thousand minutes more to sit through...How long, O Lord, How long?... Flowers for sale...Beauty parlor ads flaunted on the street. Allah, Allah, just a beauty nap would be an improvement!... Two days to go... Cramming... Cramming alone...Cramming in groups...Thumbworn notes...Appropriate to house library school in an old insane asylum building!...The fatal day... True, false, true, false, false, false, false... Postmortems on exams...Wild packing... Farewells... Splashing fountains... Columbia's flag... Auf wiedersehen, New York!!!

—M. K.

Book Reviews

New Decimal Classification [1]

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, first published in 1876, with forty-two pages including twelve pages of Tables (1000 headings) and 2600 Index entries, has grown in Edition 13 to 1647 pages, of which the Tables occupy 902, as follows: Summaries twelve pages, General Works forty-seven, Philosophy 125, Religion twenty-seven, Social Sciences seventy-four, Philology eleven, Pure Science 111, Useful Arts 272, Fine Arts thirty, Literature forty-four, History 149. Tables are followed by Index of over 54,500 entries. Edition 13 is enlarged over Edition 12 by 404 pages or 33 per cent. Besides many short scattered additions it contains the following considerable expansions:

100 Philosophy, 125 pages (increase over ed. 12, 114 pages or 1036 per cent). The principal expansions in this class are under 130 Mind and Body (now amounting to twenty-four pages) and 150 Pyschology (thirty-four pages), with an alternative scheme for Psychology (fifty-five pages) in which is combined the material covered by the expansions for 130 and 150, but rearranged according to current lines of psychologic thought, using 159.9 as its basic number. The expansions of the old outlines of 130 and 150 were prepared for convenience of the many libraries already using D. C. for which it would be impractical to undertake to reclass their psychologic collections on a new basis, while the alternative scheme is prepared for such libraries already using D. C. as feel that it is for them possible and advisable to change, and for libraries newly adopting D. C., which prefer to begin their work with the current point of view. This later scheme was endorsed in 1931 by American Psychological Association.

300 Social Sciences, seventy-four pages (increase fourteen pages or 23 per cent). The chief expansions here are in 370 Education (now totaling twenty-four pages) and in 380 Commerce and Communication (eight pages).

500 Pure Science, 111 pages (increase fifty-four pages or 95 per cent). The principal expansion in this class is for 580 Botany, which (enlarged from eight to fifty-eight pages) has been developed on the section numbers already used for 50 years, (thereby requiring—except in a very few minor cases—no change in work already done). As now enlarged it covers not only all topics in the extensive expansion printed in *Classification Décimale Universelle*, ed. 2, (taken from Engler and Gilg's *Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien*) but also the points of view of other authorities on Botany, including Engler and Prant and various English and American botanists. 574-577, providing for Biology and Natural History in general, occupy as printed only three pages, but they can to such extent be divided like 581 that the expansion is much greater than at first sight appears. Under 590 Zoology, 599.6 Subungulata and 599.7 Ungulata and Carnivora have been expanded to the extent of two pages.

600 Useful Arts, 272 pages (increase twenty-two pages or 9 per cent). The chief expansions in this class are 621.384 Radio (now amounting to six pages), 629.13 Aeronautics, which has been not only enlarged (now covering five pages) but revised and consolidated on the single basic number 629.13, and 629.2 Automobiles (six pages). 653 Shorthand has been expanded to three pages and also revised. 612.84-.86, Physiology of sight, hearing and smell, and 616.8, Diseases of nervous system, have been expanded respectively to four pages and two and a half pages, corresponding to their treatment under Psychology.

900 History, 149 pages (increase twelve pages or 9 per cent). The principal additions here are an extensive book number scheme (five pages) for the various branches of military service in the World War, corresponding to the book number scheme for the Civil War, 973.744-.749, and (because of the great interest in library science shown during the last few years in Japan) the number for history of Japan, 952, has been expanded both chronologically and locally, occupying six pages.

Table 2, Form Divisions, following Relativ Index, has been extended by inclusion of subdivisions taken mainly from *Classification Décimale Universelle*, and, broadening the title

[1] Decimal Classification and Relativ Index by Melvil Dewey, Edition 13. Forst Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y. 1 vol. in ¼ leather, $12.

to Common Subdivisions, includes also C.D.'s "Points of View" and by use of Arabic numerals alone provides for most of what C. D. provides for by its bibliographic signs unless this material is already otherwise provided for in D. C. Index has been increased by over 11,500 new entries, an addition of 27 per cent. In preparing these expansions a great variety of sources has been drawn on and the best counsel and aid available have, as always, been secured.

For nearly 59 years, from early in 1873, when at the age of 21, a junior in Amherst College, Melvil Dewey devised Decimal Classification, to the day of his death, Dec. 26, 1931, aged 80, he maintained a strong interest in and exercised a personal supervision over the development of D. C., but, wisely recognizing that he would not always be here, in 1922 he gave copyrights and control of all editions to Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, under auspices of which future editions were to be published on condition that entire receipts above necessary expenses be used forever solely for improving D. C. and extending its usefulness, thereby preventing possibility that the work should ever be made a source of either personal or institutional profit. Observance of this condition was insured by establishment of a committee on D. C., consisting of the most interested Foundation trustees, of which Mrs. Dewey is chairman.

Type is kept standing and editors are constantly at work on additions and revisions suggested from various quarters, while the cordial cooperation of Library of Congress, where D. C. editing is done, makes available the best possible resources. Revised editions of full D. C. and of its shorter forms, Abridged and Outline, will be issued as fast as needed, and, if demand warrants, expansions prepared for special subjects between publication of editions of full D. C. will be made available in carbon, multigraph or print (according to extent of demand) at approximate cost of making copies. Correspondence from persons interested is invited.

The following new feature is in course of development and it is hoped that it may soon be completed for publication, i. e. a plan by which libraries of any country may give first place to their own country in those subjects on which locality has a specially important bearing—religion, language and literature, history and travel. The idea originated with William Alanson Borden, who was engaged in library work in India, 1910-13, and who entered into collaboration with the editor of D. C. to mold his idea into such form as would permit of its incorporation in D. C., which has been adopted on every continent and in many countries, and which, being used more than all other systems combined, is obviously the vehicle by which this idea of Mr. Borden's, probably his greatest contribution to the library science of the world, can be most effectively conveyed to the world-wide range of libraries for whose benefit it was designed. The principal features of the plan had been agreed upon between Mr. Borden and the editor before Mr. Borden's death in November 1931, by which the determination of minor details was thrown on the shoulders of D. C. editor, who will endeavor to settle them with view to the greatest advantage of the greatest number.

On Sept. 20, during the meeting of New York Library Association at Lake Placid Club, there were, at instigation of the Secretary of A.L.A., brought together in conference those primarily responsible for the development of D. C. and some of the most interested users of the system. Various questions were discussed, with result that it was decided that an A.L.A. advisory committee be appointed to work in conjunction with Lake Placid Club Education Foundation in supporting Dr. Dewey's intent that the primary purpose of D. C. should be to render the best possible service to American libraries.

——DORKAS FELLOWS

Making the Most Of Books[1]

IF, EVERY AUTUMN, a copy of this book could be issued to every college freshman in the land along with his "Freshman Bible" and diminutive cap, the chances are excellent that the lot of librarians and instructors would be a happier one than it is at present. Into its fifteen chapters are packed more practical information and common sense than can be found in any book of its type, of which the name is not legion. Professor Pitkin's *Art of Learning* and *Art of Rapid Reading* come to mind during the earlier sections of the book, but they lack the authoritative touch of Mr. Headley's discussion of reference books and the use of a library, which makes this a handbook to the shelves of any well-stocked library.

A book designed to encourage purposeful and concentrated reading should itself be readable. Mr. Headley is eminently successful in this respect. His tone is conversational and terse, from the first paragraph on. "The

(Turn to page 915, please)

[1] *Making the Most of Books.* By Leal A. Headley. Chicago: American Library Association, 1932. cl. 84p. $1; $2.40 to libraries.

November Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

November 1

Garland, Hamlin. MY FRIENDLY CONTEMPORARIES.
A literary log. Macmillan. $2.50.

Hutchinson, Paul. STORM OVER ASIA.
Holt. $2.50.

Mathews, John Joseph. WAH'KON-TAH: The Osage and the White Man's Road.
The decline and fall of a race. Univ. of Okla. $2.50.

November 2

Austin, Mary. EARTH HORIZON.
Autobiography. Houghton. $4.

Carr, Harry. THE WEST IS STILL WILD.
Describing New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Houghton. $3.

Clarke, Hermann F. JOHN CONEY: SILVERSMITH.
A limited edition of 350 copies. Houghton. $15.

Mott, Colonel T. Bentley, trans. THE PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF JOFFRE.
Harper. $6.

November 3

Beals, Carleton. PORFIRIO DIAZ: Dictator of Mexico.
Serious study of the man who ruled Mexico for a third of a century. Postponed from October 27. Lippincott. $5.

Gorman, Herbert. THE SCOTTISH QUEEN.
Full length biography of a romantic and tragic figure in history—Mary Queen of Scots. Farrar. $3.75.

Rilke, Rainer Maria. THE TALE OF THE LOVE AND DEATH OF CORNET CHRISTOPHER RILKE.
English translation of the popular German prose-poem. Norton. $1.50.

Sitwell, Edith. BATH.
About a fantastic and amusing period in the city of Bath—that of Queen Anne, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Pope, Addison, and others. Smith. $3.50.

Strode, Hudson. THE STORY OF BERMUDA.
Travel book of the old and new Bermuda. Smith. $5.

November 4

Boleslavski, Richard and Woodward, Helen. LANCES DOWN.
The story of Boleslavski's days in Moscow. Bobbs. $3.

Denkinger, Emma M. ELIZABETH AND LEICESTER.
Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Brentano's. $3.75.

Fletcher, Ifan Kyrle. RONALD FIRBANK: A MEMOIR.
A memoir of one of the strangest figures of the twentieth century. Brentano. $2.50

Murphy, Charles J. V. CHILDREN OF TROUBLE.
The story of Nicaragua. Putnam. $3.50.

Rascoe, Burton. TITANS OF LITERATURE.
From Homer to the Present. Putnam. $3.75.

Thomas, Edward. THE SOUTH COUNTRY.
The author has recorded what drifted into his thoughts or memory or observation during the happiest years of his life. Dutton. $3.75.

November 9

Ellis, Havelock. VIEWS AND REVIEWS.
Essays never before collected ranging in date from 1882 to the present day. Houghton. $5.

Leete, Frederick. PALESTINE: LAND OF THE LIGHT.
A guide-book to the Holy Land. Houghton. $2.50.

Massingham, H. J., and Hugh, eds. THE GREAT VICTORIANS.
Portrait gallery of famous Victorians by brilliant contemporaries. Doubleday. $3.50.

Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., and Rice, Grantland, comps. TAPS.
An anthology of War verse. Doubleday. $2.50.

November 10-11

Halliburton, Richard. THE FLYING CARPET.
Adventuring in Timbuctoo, Morocco, Constantinople, the Holy Land, etc. Bobbs. $3.75.

Sturt, Mary. FRANCIS BACON.
Biography. Morrow. $3.50.

Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé. THE VICTORIAN SUNSET.
Morrow. $3.50.

Lawrence, D. H. ETRUSCAN PLACES.
Posthumous work. Viking. $3.75.

November 14

Bennett, Arnold. THE JOURNAL OF ARNOLD BENNETT, 1911-1920.
Continuation of Arnold Bennett's intimate journal. Viking. $4.

Friedman, Elisha M. RUSSIA IN TRANSITION.
With an introduction by Owen D. Young. Viking. $5.

November 15

Spengler, Oswald. THE DECLINE OF THE WEST.
Knopf. $5.

Suzuki, Beatrice Lane. NOGAKU.
Japanese No Plays. Dutton. $1.25.

Trotsky, Leon. THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Vol. II.
Simon. $4.

November 16

Collier, John, and Lang, Iain. JUST THE OTHER DAY.
A realistic picture of England since the War. Harper. $3.

Pourtales, Guy de. WAGNER.
Biography of one of the greatest geniuses and most romantic personalities in the history of music. Harper. $4.

Taylor, Emerson Gifford. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN.
The life and letters of one of the most brilliant Union generals. Houghton. $5.

November 18

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE VON BULOW: IV. Early Years and Diplomatic Service, 1849-1897.
This is the fourth and final—but chronologically the first—volume of an autobiography. Little. $5.

During November

Churchill, Winston. AMID THESE STORMS.
Author's adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Scribner. $3.50.

Lobanov-Rostovsky, A. RUSSIA AND ASIA.
Russia's relations with Asia. Macmillan. $2.50.

Masefield, John. RECENT PROSE.
Speeches, lectures, and other critical matter written during the last few years, and hitherto unpublished. Macmillan. $3.

Price-Mars, Dr. BLACK GODS.
Authentic narrative about Haiti by a Haitian. Mohawk. $3.

Sullivan, Mark. OUR TIMES: THE WAR BEGINS.
The latest volume brings the story down to the opening of the World War. Scribner. $3.75.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

November 1

Ditmars, Raymond L. THRILLS OF A NATURALIST'S QUEST.
Experiences attending his development of the study of living reptiles. Macmillan. $4.

Pruette, Lorine. THE PARENT AND THE HAPPY CHILD.
Parenthood analyzed as a profession. Holt. $2.50.

November 2

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. PROFITS OR PROSPERITY.
Here is a wholly new analysis of what is wrong with our industrial system. Harper. $3.

Wood, Barry. WHAT PRICE FOOTBALL!
Behind the scenes. Houghton. $1.75.

November 3

AMERICAN PAINTINGS, 1872-1932.
Norton. $3.

Bartlett, Frederic H. INFANTS AND CHILDREN: Their Feeding and Growth.
Written in a simple and direct manner, as a physician would talk to a mother. Farrar. $1.50.

November 9

Linscott, R. N. COMIC RELIEF.
An omnibus of modern American humor. Houghton. $2.50.

Russell, Jacqueline. IF YOU LIKE HORSES.
An autobiography in terms of horses. Houghton. $1.50.

November 10

Chamberlain, John. FAREWELL TO REFORM.
The rise, life and decay of the progressive mind in America. Postponed from October 15. Liveright. $3.

de Kruif, Paul. MEN AGAINST DEATH.
Parrot fever. Harcourt. $3.50.

Dunlap, Knight. HABITS.
Their making and unmaking. Liveright. $3.00

Ernst, Morris L., and Lindey, Alexander. HOLD YOUR TONGUE.
Adventures in libel and slander. Morrow. $2.50.

Glintenkamp, H. A WANDERER IN WOODCUTS.
Impressions of practically every country on the continent in woodcuts. Farrar. $3.

Szuts, Szegedi. MY WAR.
Morrow. $4.

November 11

Proctor, Charles N. THE ART OF SKIING.
All phases of American technique. Brewer. $2.

November 16

Page, Arthur W., and others. MODERN COMMUNICATION.
Some of the tasks of those who are perfecting electrical communication. Houghton. $2.75.

Weinstock Lectures. ETHICS AND MODERN BUSINESS by Henry S. Dennison. ECONOMICS AND POLITICS by Moritz J. Bonn.
Various phases of the moral law in its bearing on business life under the new economic order. $1.00 each volume.

November 18

Geddes, Norman Bel. HORIZONS.
Beliefs, opinions, theories and experiences with regard to designing for industry. Little. $6.

During November

Holmes, Sir Charles. A GRAMMAR OF THE ARTS.
Helping the layman to understand some of the aspects of beauty in art. Macmillan. $3.

Opdyke, George H. ART AND NATURE APPRECIATION.
Training the eye to observe. Macmillan. $4.

Selected Fiction

Young, Francis Brett. THE HOUSE UNDER THE WATER.
Harper. $2.50.

November 2

Douglas, Lloyd C. FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES.
A novel of the reawakening of the soul of a young man who had become bitter against the world. Houghton. $2.50.

Perkins, Charles E. THE PHANTOM BULL.
About El Fantasimo, the untamed idol of Mexico. Houghton. $2.50.

November 3-4

Rilke, Rainer Maria. STORIES OF GOD.
Not a collection of short stories, but a series of connected tales written around a central theme. Norton. $2.

Thomas, Elizabeth. THE STORY OF SILAS WOODWARD.
The strange story of a New England boy. Brewer. $2.50.

November 9-10

Dunois, Dominique. THE SECOND SON.
A novel of the peasant's love of the soil. Macaulay. $2.

Hilton, James. ILL WIND.
Author of *And Now Goodbye*. Morrow. $2.50.

Keown, Anna Gordon. THE CAT WHO SAW GOD.
An imaginative *Lolly Willowes* type of novel. Morrow. $2.50.

Mabie, Mary Louise. THE LONG KNIVES WALKED.
Covered wagon days. Bobbs. $2.

Tarkington, Booth. WANTON MALLY.
A seventeenth-century romance. Doubleday. $2.

November 11

Barrie, J. M. FAREWELL, MISS JULIE LOGAN.
The ghostly love story of a stern young Highland parson and a winsome wraith from the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Scribner. $1.

Galsworthy, John. FLOWERING WILDERNESS.
A love story of modern English society. Scribner. $2.50.

November 15

Basile, G. B. THE PENTAMERONE.
Neapolitan folk-tales. Dutton. 2 vols. $10.

West, Mae. DIAMOND LIL.
Novelized version of the play. Macaulay. $2.

November 18

Broch, Hermann. THE SLEEPWALKERS.
Third in a trilogy consisting of *The Romantic*, *The Anarchist*, and *The Realist*. Little. $3.

Creston, Dormer. THE REGENT AND HIS DAUGHTER.
Story of Princess Charlotte and her father, which is as well a striking picture of the period. Little. $3.

New Position Established

A NEW POSITION designated research librarian, has recently been established at the University of Pennsylvania Library on a grant made by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose. It has been filled by the appointment of Arnold K. Borden, who has been for several years reference librarian at Dartmouth College Library. The purpose of this position is to stimulate and aid the research and literary productivity of members of the faculty. The services of the research librarian are available only to members of the faculty, and are limited to assistance on problems connected with definite research projects which are designed for publication. The position does not affect in any way the work of other members of the library staff, since the new service is given entirely to problems requiring extensive research to which the regular staff of the library could not give the necessary time. Faculty requests not connected with research intended for publication, and requests of the ordinary reference question type will be cared for, as formerly, by the regular reference staff.

The research librarianship is an experiment designed to ascertain how useful a position of this kind can be as a part of a university library staff in helping to increase the research activities of the teaching force. Similar experiments are to be made in two other American university libraries under grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Early indications at Pennsylvania are that there will be no lack of demand for the services of the research librarian, and we are hopeful that the experiment will be successful, and will prove the value of such a position. For the first year, at least, of the experiment the services of the research librarian are confined to the historical sciences, the humanities, and social studies.

——C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

INVITATION TO THE WALTZ. By Rosamond Lehmann. *Holt.*

WAH 'KON-TAH. By John Joseph Mathews. *Univ. of Okla.*

Catholic Book Club

THE PAGEANT OF LIFE. By O. F. Dudley. *Longmans.*

Current Literature Reading Club

IS CHRIST POSSIBLE? By P. W. Wilson. *Revell.*

Freethought Book Club

ISSUES OF IMMORTALITY. By Corliss Lamont. *Holt.*

Junior Literary Guild

Two Boys (Primary Group). By Lincoln Robinson. *Doubleday.*

THE GOLDFISH UNDER THE ICE (Primary Group). By Christopher Morley. *Doubleday.*

THE MAGIC WALKING STICK (Intermediate Group). By John Buchan. *Houghton.*

FIRECRACKER LAND (Older Girls). By Florence Ayscough. *Houghton.*

GHOSTS OF THE SCARLET FLEET (Older Boys). By Rear Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans. *Farrar.*

Literary Guild

EARTH HORIZON. By Mary Austin. *Houghton.*

Lutheran Book-of-the-Month Club

PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Karl Stolz. *Cokesbury.*

Religious Book Club

THE LITERATURE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Ernest L. Scott. *Columbia Univ. Press*

Scientific Book Club

PEOPLE OF THE SERPENT. By Edward H. Thompson. *Houghton.*

The Open Round Table

Making the Best Of Present Situation

OUR ECONOMIC predicament has a marked tendency to bring to the surface an undue amount of both optimism and pessimism. Among libraries more pessimism than optimism seems to be available. Librarians watch their salaries dwindle, their staffs cut down, their appropriations for new books reduced to impossibly low figures, and, literally, give up the ghost. Their morale is shaken. Their enthusiasm is on the wane. They greet new suggestions with the indifference of dying men. They listen to dark rumors eagerly, and make them appear darker than they actually are. To some extent their pessimism is justified. It is justified when they learn, for instance, that in Rochester, New York, a city that has long stood head and shoulders over other cities in the civic advantages it offers its populace, a newly built library stands naked and bookless, a harsh symbol of depression; or when they are told that other cities face predicaments equally morose, that in one of them there is a well-established rumor to the effect that the city government intends to shut down all of its libraries in order to give the budget an opportunity to recuperate.

To a greater extent, however, their pessimism is foolish and unwarranted. It is as foolish and as unwarranted as the rank optimism of those librarians who are waiting and hoping that prosperity will turn that corner. By this time it should be obvious to all that no unnecessary amount of pessimism or optimism is going to remedy the present situation. When (and if) prosperity turns, it will not be around anything as sharp as a corner. More likely it will be a slow gradual process that will "turn" with the same invisible pace of the earth turning on its axis. And just as no solution will be reached by mere silver linings, neither will one be reached by merely morbid reflections.

There is only one real means of achieving a remedy, and that, platitudinously enough, is by making the best of the present situation. By that I do not imply a policy of stoical resignation, for that would be as disastrous as overdoses of pessimism and optimism. I imply a thorough understanding of the materials that are left to work with, and an intelligent application of those materials. In a large sense, most librarians are in Robinson Crusoe's predicament. They have been accustomed to fine conveniences and smooth sailing; now they find themselves stranded by an economic depression, and have neither fine conveniences nor smooth sailing. Yet most librarians are luckier than Robinson Crusoe since they still have their equipment. It only remains for them to make wise use of it. The equipment may be limited, but its limitations should act as spurs, not as discouragements. Robinson Crusoe could never have done as much as he did if he had not been without so many things. By the same token, librarians, by means of the depression, have an excellent opportunity to show how much they can do with little.

—JERRE G. MANGIONE,
Cooper Union Library, N. Y.

Explanation of Revised Winnetka

JUST HOW WELL are children of various ages and grades able to read? Is this ability definitely affected by the contents of the books—subject matter, structure, plot, background, type of story, etc.? Realizing that children's librarians as well as teachers are interested in a scientific answer to these questions, Dr. Carleton Washburne, Supt. of the Winnetka Public Schools, in 1924, set about obtaining the necessary data in an objective way. Since these data were to be strictly scientific, it was necessary that accuracy be the keynote of the experiment; accuracy is costly; and so Dr. Washburne turned to the Carnegie Foundation for financial aid. So important was the project deemed by the Foundation, that a sum was turned over to Mr. Washburne, through the American Library Association, to defray the expenses of the study. With the help of Miss Mabel Vogel, Director of Research of the Winnetka Public Schools, the following plan for determining children's reading ability was adopted:

1. Ballots were sent to some thirty-six thousand children of various grade, age and sex; these children were asked to list the books they had read in the past year, and comment briefly on them; their answers were assembled, and from them were selected, arbitrarily, one hundred fifty-two books as being most representative, for analysis. These books were examined by a committee of twenty teachers for elements of difficulty that might have a bearing on grade placement—vocabulary differences, sentence structure, various parts of speech,

paragraph construction, general structure, and physical make-up (size of type, length between lines, etc.) were considered. By means of standard educational tests, graphs were plotted to show the rise and fall in ability in the various grades. Thus a very definite and scientific relation between difficulty and popularity in grades was found.

2. The next step was to examine the elements that make up the contents of these same books to discover the relation between reading ability and contents—obviously a much more difficult task. In order to facilitate this, the opinion of trained Librarians was sought. The embryo list, based upon the foregoing findings, was sent to a number of children's librarians, with the request that they check the books listed for literary merit according to a yardstick of: (a) Unquestioned literary merit; (b) mediocre; (c) too poor to be included in the list; (d) unsuitable for children. From the selections of these librarians, emerged the 1926 Winnetka List, published by the American Library Association, and which has caused considerable comment in the Library world.

According to Dr. Washburne, the purposes of the list were misunderstood by many. It was intended merely as a study of the reading ability according to grades of the average child. It was to be neither a check list nor a buying list, since its contents were necessarily limited, and its selection based upon popular taste, rather than primarily on literary value. However, it soon became apparent that there was a serious need for a selection of graded books that could be used as a buying list; one that would be useful in small libraries, and to parents and children building home libraries.

And so, in 1929, a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, taking care as it has of the statistical expense involved, enabled Dr. Washburne, with the help of Miss Vivian Weedon, who succeeded Miss Vogel, to begin a second Winnetka Graded List. This new list, which is in preparation at the present time, and which will be published in the near future by the John Day Company, will be based upon the statistical facts gathered for the old list, the same formulas having been used, but will be an entirely different list in all other ways.

Briefly the new list will include the following features:

1. Books suitable to all grades from first grade through the junior high school—and also a short supplementary list of books for pre-school children.
2. The new list will be more than twice the length of the old one, and will contain over 1600 titles.
3. The list of books used is new. The selection for this list was made entirely by trained children's librarians, hence literary value, as well as popularity, is a consideration.
4. All the annotations for the books selected have been written by librarians who have read the volumes.
5. The list is to be divided into groups: the first 500 books to be a first choice or basic selection; and the second and third five hundred to be suggested groups for additions.
6. The new list will be graded according to three formulas:
   (a) The degree of reading ability a child must have to read the books understandingly.
   (b) The age of the child to whom the content is most likely to appeal.
   (c) The sex to which the book is more likely to appeal, if it has more appeal to one sex than the other.

Thus, the new Winnetka List when finished will be a general buying list compiled by experienced specialists in the field of children's literature; and since work with it is still going forward, the completed list will contain the very newest as well as the older standard titles. Tentatively, the List will be called "The Right Book for the Right Child." According to Dr. Washburne, the new Winnetka List will owe much of its completeness and usability to the cooperation of children's librarians who were so generous with help and suggestions. Certainly, this child of the labor of Dr. Washburne and his associates gives promise of becoming a useful citizen in the library world.

——ANNE L. WHITTEMACK,
Librarian, Wilmette, Ill., Public Library.

Library Adds Rare Volumes

THE LIBRARY of the Los Angeles University of California is the possessor of what is believed to be the finest collection of Mexican books on literature to be found in any university or college in the United States. Dr. Manual P. Gonzalez, assistant professor of Spanish, has just returned from Mexico City, where he arranged for the purchasing of approximately 250 volumes on literature. These will be added to the large collection of volumes on Mexican literature already on the library shelves. The collection will be made available for use by students and others interested on the Los Angeles campus of the University.

In The Library World

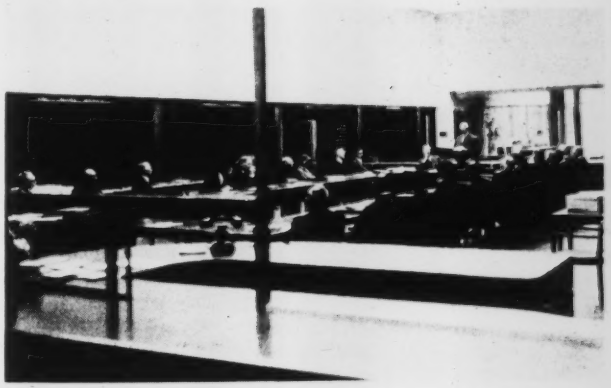
More "Circulation Per Assistant"

THE ARTICLE by Devereaux in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15 caused considerable interest in Stockholm, Sweden, because of the opportunity it promised of making comparisons in the field, which always interests a librarian, of making the management of a library as efficient as possible. For that reason our Chief Librarian wanted an investigation made for our Main Library as well as for our branches in order also to see, if it was possible to make comparisons with American conditions.

Above: *The International Committee—Bern—July 9, 1932.*

Seated (left to right): Mme. Fallot (Paris); Mlle. Pivetz-Stelle (Jugo-Slavia); Mrs. Bishop; Herr Meyer (Federal Councilor for Education, Switzerland); Dr. Bishop; Mrs. Schmidt (Washington); Mme. Collijn (Stockholm).

Standing: M. Cordey (Paris); Mme. Hitch-Agapove (Belgium); M. Giraud Mangin (Nantes); Dr. Leyh (Tübingen); Dr. Schuster (Hamburg); Dr. Fuchs (Berlin); Mr. Esdaile (London); Dr. Uhlendahl (Leipzig); M. Godet (Bern); M. Vincent (Brussels); M. Holsti (Finland); Dr. Leicht (Bologna); Mr. Cowley (Preston); Dr. Breych-Vauthier (Geneva); M. Lemaitre (Paris); Dr. Binz (Basel); Dr. Collijn (Stockholm); Dr. Sevensma (Geneva); Dr. Muszkowski (Warsaw); M. Joly (Lyons); M. Henriot (Paris); Mlle. Oddon (Paris); Dr. Schmidt (Washington).



Below: *The International Committee in Session, Bern—National Library—June 9, 1932. President Bishop Reading His Opening Address.*

However, comparing the results of Devereaux, or rather those of Chatham which he quotes and according to which he also seems to have made his own calculations, with those obtained in Stockholm, certain facts must be observed. From the description of how Chatham obtained his "average annual circulation per hypothetical assistant" one gets somewhat different conclusions than he seems to have obtained, if his description is brought down to mathematical symbols. For if c is the weekly circulation and w the time spent upon that circulation, then t, or the time pro circulated volume, is $= w/c$. The total time T spent upon the whole annual circulation C is then $= C.t$. If we divide this time T with the total number of hours worked by an assistant during a year, N, we get the hypothetical number of needed assistants, A. If we then divide C with A, we get X the "average annual circulation per hypothetical assistant" thus: $X = C/A = C.N/T = C.N/C.t = N/t = N.c/w$.

The annual circulation does not enter at all into the final result. What really matters is the weekly circulation and the time spent on circulation work during that same week. The circulation divided by the time gives the circulation per time-unit. This quantity multiplied by the number of "time-units, worked pro year and staff member" gives the "corresponding annual circulation per hypothetical assistant." But this magnitude is no average

circulation, but depends very heavily upon what time of the year the investigation is made. For even if the time allotted to circulation work in each locality tries to follow the varying circulation, week for week, an exact correspondence is impossible. Consequently the "annual circulation per assistant" is no fixed quantity whatever during the year, but moves during this time between two limits, which can only become fixed through following for a whole year the variation of the weekly (or perhaps daily) circulation per hypothetical assistant and time-unit (preferably per hour). Now the annual circulation, mentioned by Devereaux seems to permit of no other comparison than by degree of magnitude, as long as we don't know at which time of the year his investigations were made.

Our investigation in Stockholm was made in such a way that we divided the total circulation for the first three months of 1932, for each locality, with the number of "assistant-hours" spent for circulation-work during the same time, including pages and information desks in the reading rooms. Our circulation in Stockholm shows a minimum during the summer months of July and August and two in March and November, and has a reasonably constant value during the first four months of the year. The maxima for the whole year are about 30 per cent above and the minima about 30 per cent below the average, and this for most of the localities. The calculation was estimated for a totality of twenty-four localities, varying in circulation from as low as thirty-seven volumes pro week up till 14,421 volumes pro week. Both juvenile and adult departments and mixed ones, situated in suburbs, as well as in different centers of the City, were included in the investigation. The values for "annual circulation per assistant" ranged from 24,000 to 78,000 volumes with the biggest variations for the smallest branches. The values for the biggest branches, with a weekly circulation of more than 1000 volumes, tended towards an average of about 34,000, with values as far apart as 32,000 and 40,000. All juvenile departments had lower values than the corresponding adult departments and ranged between 24,000 and 31,000, with an average of about 28,000. The Main Library fell between the values of the branches, in spite of the fact that its weekly circulation is two-and-a-half times that of the biggest branch, and that it has three reading rooms, for not more than one at any other branch, many of which had no reading room with special information desk at all.

These are about all the conclusions we dare to draw out of our investigations, with the exception that we have the general impression that our libraries in comparison with the American ones have a staff that is considerably less numerous. This conclusion is also founded upon the impressions which the undersigned received, during a visit in the United States to study library conditions, in the Winter of 1930-31.

Still one more reason for this opinion is a notice in the April 1932 number of the English journal, *The Library World,* where a comparison is made between English and American standards, according to Devereaux, for the number of assistants in a library. This comparison points to the conclusion that the English libraries are also heavily understaffed in comparison with the American ones.

Probably we can never be able to make any real comparisons because we do not begin at the other end of the problem and make a thorough analysis of what different jobs are included in the rather vague term "circulation work," and make our comparisons for each and every part of this work, in terms between limits of known maxima and minima. A good beginning for such an analysis is already made in the American book by Miss Flexner, *Circulation Work in Public Libraries,* but it has to be carried further before being of any real value in defining the work of a certain library and allowing its work to be measured in a comparable and quantitative way.

——AXEL WALDER,
Second librarian, City Public Library, Stockholm, Sweden.

A Children's Librarian Looks Backward

ONCE A YEAR we look backwards long enough to say, "This we have done—this we are—this we are doing." The other months we can only watch the minutes fly, each one packed so full of books and borrowers that there is no time to sit still and think about them, and hardly time to look ahead and hope that "next year"—an impossible date which never comes—we can accomplish everything we want to. Perhaps annual reports are meant just for that, to give one space for sitting still and thinking about the now and for dreaming constructively about the not-impossible future.

First of all, as the San Diego, California, Children's Department looks back at the year, we remember the children who have made it important. There is little Minoru, who used to be backward in reading until his older sister, Toshiko, started to bring him to the

library. Now, his sister tells us with pride, he gets "Strong in Reading" on his report card and reads far ahead of his grade. There is Yaeko. Plain faced and plainly clothed in dresses and sweaters that have been scrubbed until they are almost colorless, she is hardly noticed by the adults who visit the Children's Room. She has graduated from easy books to books three inches thick and sometimes shares her pleasure in *Dr. Dolittle* or in "poem books" with us, though she is too shy and too unused to expressing herself in words to tell us much of what goes on behind her thoughtful eyes. Her brother, Tetsuzo, is too busy to read as much as he used to, but he loves books so much that when he does come to the library he cannot bear to leave until the library closes and he is pushed out of the door. Tetsuzo is old enough now to realize how hard his father works in his effort to be both father and mother to his two children, to keep house and to earn a living both. Tetsuzo goes to Japanese school every day after public school and then hurries to the restaurant, where his father works, to type menus. The library is his only recreation, and he comes to it not only for books for himself but for cook books "so I can cook something to help my father."

These are only a few of the many Japanese children who fill the Children's Room on the days when there is no Japanese school. Eager, alert, reserved, yet loving a joke, they are the must interesting children we have. They love books and take such good care of them that if all our children were Japanese, our books would never be lost and never wear out. They admire history and hero stories such as *Robin Hood* and *King Arthur*. They are not as fond of fairy tales as most other foreign children, though they like to read the legends of Japan. Proud of their racial background, they are proud too of being Americans.

Fewer Chinese children use the Children's Room and they are not as good readers, refusing to take out thick books if they can find any thin ones they haven't read. They are more friendly than the Japanese children, less intense in their interests, more laughing, less concerned over the loss of a library card or a library book. Their reading goes by sudden spurts. They come to the library in groups, five or six of them at a time, announcing, "I join," which means that they want their library cards. For several weeks they come regularly every few days, running up the stairs in their enthusiasm. Then comes a day when they come in more slowly and say with an air of great finality, "I quit." Which means that they want to leave their library cards at the library for a rest of several days or several weeks. Always we know that they will come back again soon.

The Children's Room's foreign population is largely oriental with Mexican children next in numbers. Probably we should have a larger proportion of Mexicans than we have—the playgrounds at Lincoln and Sherman Schools are full of them—but the Mexicans as a group are not good readers and need short story hours or puppet shows to entice them inside the library. The Mexicans who do come to the Children's Room are a very high type, intelligent, responsive, warmly enthusiastic about fairy tales and fiction.

After children, the next most important thing about a Children's Room is books. In spite of a book fund which looked very small last fall, our book collection has been materially strengthened this year. More careful selection of titles, combined with the many book sales which were offered during the year, made our money go much farther than we had expected. Our play collection was strengthened this year. So were our collections of books on drawing and handicraft, in an effort to encourage creative activity in a year when children need more than ever to get out of themselves, to forget worried parents, and to find activities which do not cost anything.

As we look back over the year two special events stand out in our memories—Book Week and the Japanese Doll Festival. Book Week was celebrated in November with a special display of flags and books and dolls from other lands. Both books and dolls were actually born in foreign countries, the books being translations of stories first enjoyed in other countries such as *Heidi* and *Pinocchio*, and the dolls made and dressed in costume abroad and loaned to us by San Diego collectors. The Japanese Doll Festival has become an annual occasion in the Children's Room and is celebrated on March third with a display of ancestral dolls similar to the one every little girl in Japan has on that day.

The Children's Room usually follows the festival with some display from China—a Chinese Wedding Procession, a small Chinese Hut, Chinese finger masks, small clay figures—so that our Chinese children will not feel neglected.

We crowd into each day eight hours of books and readers, using all our intelligence to fit children and books together. There are never hours enough in the day for everything there is to do, nor hours enough in the evening for all the reading there is to be done. But it is all fun!

——CLARA E. BREED

School Library News

Elementary School Library Cataloging

AT FIRST thought, one would assume that the cataloging duties in a library which serves only schools of the first six grades would be most simple, and would require only a limited experience and training. Listing and properly recording the textbooks and supplementary texts ordinarily in use in such a collection entails little labor or materials, and seldom calls out a cataloger's finest talent or last resources. However, when one considers the work from all its aspects, and realizes the various ramifications, he admits that, though very different from university or public library work, it still calls into play practically all the knowledge possessed by the ordinary cataloger, sometimes taxing all her resources to the limit in the attempt to meet the diverse needs of all the library's constitutents while still remaining within the budget allotted to the department.

Once or twice a year a training class from the nearby library school comes in on an inspection trip—that bane and dread of most aspirants to library diplomas. As they enter the catalog office, I can see their countenances change and a bored expression come on all, or nearly all, of the faces in the group. They look around for chairs, and make a brave attempt to resign themselves to their punishment while they must listen to a lecture on the duties and responsibilities of a cataloger of little school books. After the usual dry opening remarks as to our system of classification, use of subject headings, manner of filing, etc., during which I have had an opportunity to study the psychology of the young people supposed to be listening to me, I can always get a reaction and a glint of hopeful interest when I begin to branch out into the unexpected, and tell them of how small a portion of our duties is really included in the "schoolbook part." Here are some of the points usually covered.

Adding books at the rate of some 150,000 a year, as we have done, we naturally duplicate to a large extent, so that there are not so many new titles as one would find in a library of a different type. However, within the system we have seventeen adult departments designed to aid the supervisors and superintendents in their research and administrative work. These departmental libraries include foreign languages, ancient and modern; psychology books of all types; business and vocational material, with some very old and rare volumes. In addition to these, we have a collection built up especially for the use of evening schools, containing a carefully selected library for the foreign population who may be interested in improving their English, their citizenship or their social conditions. This collection has a simple author and title catalog of its own.

One of the most fascinating and unusual features of the department is the care of a large collection of books in braille, housed in one of the elementary school buildings, where headquarters has been established for the blind and sight-saving classes of the public school system. A separate catalog, with many analytics, has been prepared for the teachers in charge of such work, with the books classified in the usual way, processed and marked so that they stand on the shelves just like the ones in the main library. No catalog cards were made for the main library catalog, because of the confusion likely to result from having records of the two collections interfiled. A separate shelflist was made, however, and each classification number bears the word "Braille" in order to distinguish readily between those specalized books and our own. It might be interesting to note that this department has recently been moved into a new building, with its own library room, lined with shelves made especially to accommodate the braille-type-size volume. As the cataloger does not read the braille print, it is necessary to enlist the aid of some of the teachers who do, and we have experienced the heartiest cooperation and most friendly relations in this connection. The sight-saving books, which consist of clear-type editions, have not yet been cataloged as a separate library, although we have been requested by the teachers in charge that such a record be made.

Integrated with the school books as such, we maintain a valuable collection of professional material designed to aid the teacher in her classroom work, or in supplementing her own post-graduate study as she moves on toward higher degrees or more proficient service. Books on all phases of the teaching profession, including the physical, psychological, social and industrial aspects, as included here, with many handbooks and manuals to accompany the supplementary texts. Some of the more popular titles are duplicated, in order to meet the demand during the college terms in which the particular subjects are in most use.

One of the peculiarities of this library is

that it receives as gifts, and adds from the regular sources, a very large number of pamphlets which are considered worth cataloging. Many of these have uninteresting covers, or covers which cannot be removed without damage to the contents; so we enclose them in binders, and paste on the outside some picture in bright colors suited to the subject matter, affixing the title typed on a small slip of matching hue. These colors always add to the interest and increase the circulation of the pamphlet, many of them being entirely worn out before the material is old enough to discard. Such magazines as *National Geographic* and *School Arts* are dismembered for interesting material, stapled into sections, enclosed in stiff pamphlet covers and decorated attractively before they are cataloged in the usual way. This not only makes use of our duplicate copies of back numbers of periodicals, but it makes available reading and illustrative matter that would otherwise circulate only as reference material.

In any large library whose history dates back ten or twenty years, it goes without saying that many changes in policy have taken place. In no department is this more likely to be true than in the catalog department. Abandonment of the old accession book; transfer of all records to a shelf list; enlargement of certain classes of books, and expansions of the classification to meet special needs; addition of new departments, with its resultant transfer of books from the main library to where they will be more useful; replacement of worn or obsolete cards—these and many other tasks connected with re-cataloging, serve to "fill in" when there is a lull in the pressing duties of the cataloger in a library of over 1,000,000 volumes. Incidentally, I might mention that this same cataloger has charge of repairs and bindery, which involves something like 15,000 books and $10,000, including over 10,000 books mended in the past fiscal year.

——MRS. FLORENCE B. THORNE,
Los Angeles City School Library.

Book List for Welfare Institutions

AT THE REQUEST of the Department of Social Welfare, a representative of the State Library recently visited several State Welfare institutions, among them the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry and the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The purpose of these visits was to survey existing library conditions in each institution, to make some suggestions as to the selection and use of books and magazines, and to indicate how libraries in such institutions can be most competently administered. The visits revealed that these institution libraries were almost negligible. The books were old, poorly chosen, many of them in rags and tatters, and the libraries uniformly were in charge not of trained librarians but of other employees of the institution, usually teachers. At the root of all successful library work is the right choice of books. It was found that no standard, carefully prepared list of the best books for use in welfare institutions for boys is anywhere available. Such a list "Books for Boys Recommended for Use in Welfare Institutions" has just been prepared by a committee of the American Library Association, and edited for use in New York State by the State Library. List 1, containing 215 titles, is chiefly designed for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age. List 2, 252 titles, has been made for the library of a reformatory which houses young men from seventeen to twenty years of age. When books are being bought for either group, both lists may well be used.

Book Reviews

(*Concluded from page 905*)

work of a college or university is best judged by its library. This statement I hold to be literally true. But I am less concerned in having you accept the proposition than in having you understand it." "The basic business of a college or university is not to produce an annual batch of bronzed athletes, of poised gentlefolk, of bachelors of this or that, of expert engineers, skilled surgeons, learned lawyers, or what-not; but to teach its students to read." It is also the purpose of this book, which begins with fundamental facts about words and their ways and culminates in the eighth chapter on "Concentration in Reading," which discusses everything from correct reading posture to methods of dealing with interruptions.

There are no apparent errors of fact, and little with which to take issue. Some may have a higher opinion of the daily newspaper than the author, who says that ten minutes devoted to it is ample. In some college towns undoubtedly it is. "To mark a book thoughtfully and carefully is one of the best means of understanding its organization," states Mr. Headley elsewhere. This seems potentially dangerous doctrine to preach to a freshman about to be cast loose in a library.

——EARLE F. WALBRIDGE,
Librarian, Harvard Club of New York City.

Library Organizations

The New Jersey Library Association

THE FALL MEETING of the New Jersey Library Association was held at Morristown, October 14, 1932. The sessions were held in St. Peter's Parish House, opposite the Morristown Library. About three hundred members of the Association attended the meeting.

Dr. George H. Lathrope, President of the Board of Trustees of the Morristown Library welcomed the Association to Morristown. "We should feel great satisfaction that, in the gloom and discouragement these days of turmoil and uncertainty have brought to countless numbers in our communities, the library has everywhere stood out as a haven where peace and quiet, and, if desired, intellectual stimulation and moral encouragement could be had free of cost. The Library has two chief functions, recreational and educational, and by its exercise of these functions has played no small part in aiding thousands all over the land to dig themselves out of the Slough of Despond into which the ignorance and stupidity of mankind has thrown them," said Dr. Lathrope. David Morton, Professor of English, of Amherst College, gave a delightful half-hour's talk on "Poetry of Our Lives" and read from his own poems. "Lewis Carroll and the Alice Books" was the subject of an interesting address by Professor Harry Morgan Ayres, of Columbia University.

During the business session, Dr. James T. Gerould, Librarian of Princeton University, presented a message from the Social Sciences Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, urging the librarians to aid these Societies in collecting local history material and preserving it.

The afternoon session was opened by a welcome from Dr. J. Edward Hulsart, President of the Board of Trustees of the Morris County Free Library. Amid the historic surroundings of beautiful Morristown, it seemed very natural to have the personalities of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson live again in the address of Dr. Lynn Howard Hough, Professor of Drew University, entitled "The Fathers of Our Country." Following the afternoon session, buses took the members of the Association on an historical and library tour of Morristown and Morris County.

Much credit is due Miss Edith L. Smith, President of the Association, and Librarian of the Morris County Free Library, and Miss Grace D. Rose, Librarian of the Morristown Library for arranging such a splendid program and so hospitably entertaining the members of the Association.

The officers of the New Jersey Library Association are: President, Miss Edith L. Smith, Librarian of the Morris County Free Library; Vice-President, Mrs. Margaret R. Whaley, Assistant Librarian of Elizabeth Public Library; Secretary, Miss Dorothy A. Abrams, Librarian of the Paterson State Normal School; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen G. Hill, Librarian of the South Orange Public Library; and Immediate Past President, Mr. John Fogg, Librarian of the Orange Public Library.

Michigan Library Association

IN ONE of the most beautiful spots in Michigan, Traverse City, the Michigan Library Association held its forty-second annual meeting, with a large attendance for these busy times, having almost 200 registered.

Many interesting talks and papers made this an outstanding meeting. Mrs. Catherine Thompson Bell's talk on "Making a Best Seller" and "Book Design and Production" by Mr. William A. Kittredge of the Lakeside Press, Chicago, told us many things of the publisher's work. There were four lectures on library problems: Cataloging by Professor Margaret Mann of the University of Michigan Library School; Book Selection by Professor Elva L. Bascom, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh; Service to Children by Miss Harriet G. Long, Western Reserve School of Library Science; and Administration by Professor Winifred L. Davis, University of Wisconsin Library School.

An outstanding event of the meeting was a dinner at which Mr. Harold Titus and Mr. Karl Detzer, both Michigan authors of the Traverse Bay region were guests and speakers. Mr. Samuel Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, gave an illustrated lecture with his own pictures and experiences in "Retracing by Canoe the Travels of Father Marquette in the North American Continent." Miss Jean C. Roos, head of the Stevenson Room for Young People, of the Cleveland Public Library, gave an enlightening talk on "What Do Young People Read?" The section meetings were well attended and the

papers full of interesting and suggestive policies.

At the closing meeting Professor Thomas H. Reed, of the University of Michigan, told us many things of the "Public Library as a Municipal Service." And Professor Lewis P. Waldo of Michigan State College gave a talk on the "Literary Standards of the Library and the Public."

The following officers were reelected unanimously:

President, Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas; First Vice-President, C. Tefft Hewitt; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Clara Clark; Secretary-Treasurer, Pearl Enid Lockhart.

——ELIZABETH J. SKINNER,
Secretary.

Ohio Library Association

AN INTERESTINGLY diversified program of library matters interspersed with enjoyable social events and literary talks marked the joint meeting of the Ohio Library Association and the Ohio Library Trustees Association held at Columbus, October 5-7, 1932, with a total registered attendance of 329.

At the first general session, the address of welcome was made by Mayor Henry W. Worley. Response was made by the president, Miss Georgie G. McAfee, followed by a most stimulating address by Dr. Jacob C. Meyer, associate professor of history, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, on "The Dawn of a New Day." Dr. Meyer pointed out that "the present depression marked the end of an era of expansion and growth and the nation will not get over it as in previous times." The Capital University String Quartette added greatly to the pleasure of the evening which concluded with an informal reception.

Tax income and pending library legislation was the theme of a special session of trustees and librarians on Thursday morning. The discussion which was opened by the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Carl Vitz, Librarian of the Toledo Public Library, centered around the practical working out of the new Intangibles tax law which provides the sole tax support for the public libraries of the state. A typed report of the special session of trustees and librarians may be purchased through the Toledo Public Library for two dollars a copy, postpaid.

Section meetings were held for reference, children's work, large libraries, small libraries, and county libraries. On Thursday noon, luncheon round tables for special libraries, and library trustees were held, and on Friday noon, a luncheon round table was held for college and university libraries and a luncheon for the joint meeting of the catalog section and the Ohio Valley regional group of catalogers. Interesting and instructive papers and discussions were reported from all sections and round table meetings.

The second general session was a rare opportunity for librarians. Professor Otto F. Ege, Cleveland School of Art, gave an address on "The Book Beautiful, Past and Present." This was illustrated by a collection of rare illuminated manuscripts and examples of fine modern binding on display during the entire conference. He declared that the best modern book makers' work is more artistic than that of the venerated craftsmen of earlier days. Following this talk, the librarians and trustees were guests of the Lazarus Book Shop at a delightful tea with Mrs. L. S. Tecter, manager of the Book Shop, as hostess. Two local authors, Dr. Harlan H. Hatcher and Mrs. Lee J. Levinger, were present and made short talks.

The annual conference dinner attended by about two hundred and twenty-five members, was held Thursday evening. After a most impressive musical program by the Capital University Chapel Choir, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor, *Saturday Review of Literature*, discussed literary criticism and book reviewing as mechanisms of cultural advance.

At the last general session, the discussion was devoted to arousing public opinion for library support. Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, publicity director, American Library Association, spoke on educating public opinion for library support. Miss Alice S. Tyler, dean emeritus, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, presented a resolution which was passed, providing for the appointment of a committee of three members to make definite plans for the formation of a state wide organization of friends and supporters of libraries with closer cooperation between the lay public and libraries as its function.

Joseph Auslander, American poet, speaking at the closing session of the conference used as the keynote of his address President Hoover's recent remark to Christopher Morley, that "What This Country Needs is a Great Poem."

The officers for the coming year are: President, Carl Vitz, Toledo; Vice-Presidents, Edward A. Henry, University of Cincinnati, Rosalie A. Brooker, Cleveland, Ellen Ewing, Bellevue; Secretary, Mildred Sandoe, Mansfield; Treasurer, George Blazier, Marietta;

——EFFIE ABRAHAM, *Secretary.*

Among Librarians

Necrology

EDITH LOUISE COOK, assistant professor in the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University since 1928, died on September 27.

Appointments

C. H. COLLINS BAKER, for nearly twenty years Keeper of the National Gallery in London, has accepted an appointment to the research staff of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, Calif.

JENNIE MADDEN has been appointed acting librarian of the Rushville, Ind., Public Library.

MRS. M. H. SPOONER has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Sayville, N. Y.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON has recently been appointed librarian of the University of Pennsylvania Library.

ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST, librarian of Texas Technological College, returned on September 12 to resume her duties after two years' leave of absence as Research Assistant in Spain for the Library of Congress European Mission. Miss West was at work throughout the two years in the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla.

Edith L. Cook

WITH THE PASSING of Edith L. Cook, the school librarians of Cleveland have lost their dean, and the school library world has lost a cherished leader. We, who have been closely associated with her through many years feel bereft, and as though we must always be groping and reaching out in vain for that steadying hand. We looked to Edith Cook for inspiration, wise counsel and balanced judgment and she never failed us.

East Technical High School believes that no school librarian was ever so beloved as their Edith Cook, who for so many years met teachers and pupils with unfailing friendliness, patience and resourcefulness. She had a fine appreciation of young people and a ready understanding of their problems. No matter how heavy the demands made upon her, she gave unhurried attention to a student's needs. She always had a margin of time for helpfulness. She attested to her belief in the possibility of a school librarian's unique relation to high school boys and girls through fifteen years of service as librarian at East Technical High School. Her influence was gentle, but pervasive and compelling. The school library wisdom gained from the experience in meeting her daily problems was shared with school librarians near and far. Through her activities in A. L. A. committee work, through publications in library and educational periodicals, she made valuable contributions to the field of library service, as well as a host of friends.

She had an infinite capacity for taking pains. Every undertaking left her hands a finished piece of work. Nothing was half done or left with ragged edges; but attention to detail did not preclude a breadth of vision, for largeness of view was one of her chief characteristics.

She was one of the school librarians who aided in the compilation of the first edition of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries* and continued as a collaborator in the later issues. She was one of the pioneers in working on a course in Library Instruction for students and she aroused enthusiasm over the possibilities of the vertical file. One of her keenest interests was the training of high school librarians, so when the offer came to her to direct a course in High School Librarianship at the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University (of which she was a graduate), she welcomed it as another opportunity whereby she might testify to her faith in her chosen profession. In her four short years there, she developed a well rounded course wherein she set forth her ideals of library service. Up to within the last two months of her life she continued all her duties waging at the same time, with indomitable courage and cheerfulness, a losing battle.

To everyone who ever worked or studied with her she gave something of her own intense spirit of loyalty and devotion to her profession, and that gift is a cherished and unchanging possession.

"She is dead, they say!
What is death to such an one as she?
A swift passing to a mightier sphere.
New joys, perfected powers, the vision clear
And all the amplitude of heaven.

She is dead, say they?
Not dead nor sleeping! She lives on! Her name
Shall kindle many a heart to flame.
The fires she lighted shall burn on and on.

A soul so real can never die
But lives and loves and works
through all eternity."

MARGARET CLEVELAND
MAY L. MARTIN
ANNIE SPENCER CUTTER

Opportunities For Librarians

College and library school graduate with good language equipment and experience in public and college libraries desires position. J10.

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Librarian with master's degree and seventeen years' experience in college, county and city libraries, mostly as executive, wishes change of position. J11.

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A young woman wishes a position in a library. I have A.B. and M.A. degrees in English, and B.S. degree in Library Science; three and one-half years' teaching experience, and several months' experience in library work. I am a thorough and conscientious worker. Can give good recommendations, or references. J12.

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Experienced library worker seeks employment. Has specialized in cataloging but considerable general experience, twice in charge of small public libraries. College and library school preparation. Satisfactory references. Willing to take depression salary. Available immediately. J13.

Children's Book Lists

THE FOLLOWING booklists, compiled by the Book Evaluation Committee of the A.L.A. Section for Library Work with Children, may be obtained from the committee chairman, Eugenia Brunot, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

Men, Machines, and the World of Today, a reading list for boys and girls.

Stories of American Life for Boys and Girls (especially appropriate for use during Book Week this year).

Books for the Pre-School Child, a suggestive list of fifty titles (revised in 1931).

Romance and Adventure for Girls and Boys in their Early Teens.

Free

THE NEW EDITION of the Periodical Handbook for 1930, published by the Mayfair Agency, 51 East 33rd Street, New York City, will be sent free of charge to any reader, providing the request is sent direct to the Mayfair Agency and the name of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL is mentioned. This handbook contains up-to-the-minute information about living periodicals and librarians will find it useful not only in compiling their list of periodicals for next year but also in binding magazines for it contains information about title pages, indexes, etc.

Free For Transportation

The Superior, Wisconsin, Public Library has fairly complete sets of the following government documents which will be sent to any library desiring to pay postage: Congressional Globe, 1833-1873; Congressional Record, 1873-1915, inclusive; War of the Rebellion; Patent Office Gazette, 1886-1900.

The Calendar Of Events

November 4-5—Virginia Library Association, annual meeting, at Charlottesville, Va.

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November 24-26—Southeastern Library Association, meeting at Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

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Dec. 28-31—American Library Association, Midwinter meetings at Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Free For Transportation

The Baker Library, Harvard University, Grad School of Business Adm., Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass., will send the following items to any Library willing to pay transportation charges: *Public Affairs Information Service Cumulated Bulletin:* April 1928, July 1928, February 1929, April 1929, July 1929, February 1930; *Bulletin:* V. 15 No. 38-42, August-September 1929; *New York Times Index:* January-March 1930, April-June 1930, July-September 1930, January 1931, February 1931, April 1931, May 1931.

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THE ESTATE of the late W. A. White holds approximately 300 copies of the catalog of his books, prepared by Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett, and privately printed in 1926 by Pynson Printers, Inc. The Executor will be glad to present a copy apiece, so long as the supply holds out to such libraries as will pay the expense of transportation. The books are at present with G. A. Baker & Co., 247 Park Avenue, New York City. Requests for books, with 25c to cover charges, should be sent to them.

——HAROLD T. WHITE, *Executor.*

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A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers,* an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guerineau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

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NEW YORK University, Washington Square Library, New York City, is willing to send the following publications to any library which will pay the cost of carriage:

U. S. Bureau of Education. *Bulletin;* 1912. 25; 1913. 28, 29; 1914. 3, 11, 14, 15, 17, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50; 1915. 2, 6, 7, 11, 21, 24, 25, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 49; 1916. 2, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49; 1917. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 (2), 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Monographs on Education; edited by Nicholas Murray Butler for the Universal Exposition at St. Louis; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Library Directory of Periodicals

Answers almost all questions commonly asked about leading periodicals

American Federationist

Official magazine of the American Federation of Labor. Deals with the problems of wage earners and the principles and policies of the trade union movement. Indispensable to a balanced understanding of industry.

Ed. Wm. Green, Wash., D. C., 1st, 12 issues, $2.00. 2 vols. beg. Jan. and July, Vol. XXXVIII beg. Jan., 1931, TPI issued loose in Jan. and July, listed in II and PAIS.

American Printer

A technical paper, circulating among owners and executive heads of departments of commercial printing plants throughout the country. Covers printing as an art, a business and craft, with special emphasis on the employers' point of view. Gives practical ideas for printers, news of the trade, reviews of printing specimens and books, new developments in printing machinery, equipment and printing processes, etc.

Ed. L. B. Siegfried, NYC, 5th, 12 issues, $3.00, 2 vols. beg. Jan. and July, Vol. XCIII began July, 1931, no TPI, not indexed in gen. per. indexes.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

Each issue is devoted to some outstanding topic of national or international importance thoroughly and exhaustively treated. The volumes contain papers prepared by leading authorities of the country and are much used for advanced debate material.

Ed. Thorsten Sellin, Phila., Pa., bi-mo. 10th, $5.00, each 6 issues a vol., the July, 1932 issue is No. 162, each issue contains complete alpha. index, indexed in RG, IAI and ENI.

Architecture

The professional architectural monthly, recording the best of contemporary American architecture. Profusely illustrated with duo-tone sepia plates and colored inserts.

Ed. by Henry H. Saylor, NYC, 28th, $3.00, to members of allied and architectural professions, $6.00 to others, 2 vols. beg. Jan. and July, Vol. LXVI began July, 1932, TPI bound in June and Dec., indexed in IAI, MSI and ARI.

Arts and Decorations

Contains authoritative information on architecture, interior decorating, antiques, gardens, furniture, rugs, wall coverings, and all the arts and crafts connected with the home, and on the theatre, books, games and other divertisements that are a part of gracious living and hospitality. Beautifully illustrated.

Ed. Mary F. Roberts, NYC, 23rd, 12 issues, $6.00, 2 vols. beg. May and Nov., Vol. XXXV began May, 1931, indexed in RG and ARI.

Barron's, The National Financial Weekly

Barron's supplies to the investor just the data needed for an intelligent selection of securities. Every issue contains a notable market analysis by "The Trader"; timely articles by financiers and economists; analyses of individual securities, companies, industries; investment suggestions, with definite answers to specific inquiries; a concise review of the week's significant developments; the best analysis of the bond market to be found anywhere; numerous statistical data, and weekly range of N. Y. Stock Exchange quotations, and Dow-Jones and Barron's Averages in statistical and chart form.

Ed. H. Bancroft, NYC Mon., 52 issues, $10.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan., Vol. XII began Jan., 1932, TPI issued each issue, indexed in IAI.

The Bookman

America's only literary monthly; founded 1895. Designed to increase the pleasure of reading and to help readers find their highest level in literature. Surveys new books, provides the human background for living authors; devotes part of each issue to older authors and the classics. Strongly conservative in viewpoint.

Edited by Seward Collins, published at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Subscription $4.00 a year; publication date the 20th of the month; 2 volumes a year, indexed, beginning March and September; indexed in RG.

Books

A complete and authoritative weekly book review. Features an excellent children's books section edited by May Lamberton Becker, and book reviews by outstanding men and women. Supplement of Sunday New York Herald-Tribune.

Ed. Irita Van Doren, NYC Sunday, may be had separately at $2.00 a year in U. S., 1 vol. beg. Sept., Vol. IX began Sept. 1932, complete index issued semi-annually, indexed in BRD.

Advertisement

Key to Abbreviations

TPI	—	Title pages and indexes
RG	—	Readers' Guide
AI	—	Agricultural Index
EI	—	Education Index
IAI	—	Industrial Arts Index
ENI	—	Engineering Index
II	—	International Index
MSI	—	Magazine Subject Index
DI	—	Dramatic Index
BRD	—	Book Review Digest
ARI	—	Art Index
NYTNI	—	New York Times News Index

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Library Directory of Periodicals *(Continued)*

Boys' Life

For all Boys—Published by the Boy Scouts of America. Full of just the things every up and coming boy of today loves—clean and thrilling stories of adventure and articles by eminent authors, explorers and pioneers of the day; articles by the big men of Industry and the Sports World; latest news on aviation and on things of world wide interest, handicraft, model aeroplane building, cartoons, puzzlecraft, etc., etc.

Ed. James E. West, NYC, 20th, 12 issues, $1.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan. Vol. XXI began Jan. 1931, no TPI, not indexed in gen. per. indexes.

Bradstreet's Weekly—A Business Digest

Important business news of the week, condensed and interpreted. Wired Trade Reports from leading cities. Authoritative facts and important charts on the State of Trade. Authentic reviews of the Securities Markets for the current week. Condensed in form, clearly and concisely written. A necessary business service for every executive.

One year $5.00. Three years $10.00. Canadian Postage 50c per year extra. Foreign Postage $1.00 per year extra. Published every Saturday by The Bradstreet Co., 148 Lafayette Street, New York N. Y.

Bulletin of the Pan American Union

The official organ of the Pan American Union, in three editions, English, Spanish and Portuguese. Gives current events and descriptive, historical, literary and economic matter relating to the republics of North, Central and South America and the West Indies. Extensively used in high school and college geography courses.

Wash., D. C., 1st, 12 issues per ed., Eng. Ed. $2.50, Spanish $2.00, Portuguese $1.50, Vol. LXVI Eng. and Span. began Jan. 1932; TPI issued loose in Jan. Vol. XXXIV, Portu. began Jan., 1932, no TPI, Eng. Ed. indexed in RG and ENI.

College Humor

A magazine of Youth, reprinting the cream of the jest from all the American college humor magazines; with a galaxy of short stories, novels, articles on sports, colleges, personalities, things of the hour. Profusely illustrated.

Ed. Patricia Reilly Foster, Chicago 15th, $2.50 Oct., 1932, issue #106 11th yr. No TPI issued. Nor indexed in gen. per. ind.

Correct English: How to Use It

A monthly magazine devoted to practical and authoritative instruction in the correct use of English. Among the regular departments are: Your Speech: How to Improve It; Helps for the Teacher and the Pupil; Correct Business Letter Writing and Business English; Errors of Authors.

Ed. Dr. Josephine T. Baker, Evanston, Ill., 1st, 10 issues, $2.50, 1 vol., Vol. 32 beg. Jan., 1931, index bound in Dec. Not indexed in standard indexes.

Advertisement

The Etude Music Magazine

Timely news, delightful music, stimulating articles, helpful departments and special features for students, teachers and all lovers of music. More than 1000 articles and 200 music selections a year. Nearly 200,000 regular readers.

Ed. James Francis Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa. 1st, 12 issues $2.00 1 vol. beg. Jan. Vol. L beg. Jan. 1932. No TPI issued. Index bound in Dec. issue. Listed RG and DI.

Field and Stream

Authoritative magazine devoted to hunting, fishing, camping, motor camping, dogs, etc. Gives game laws and regulations. Lavishly illustrated. The leading magazine of its kind for past 10 years.

Ed. Rap P. Holland, NYC, 10th, 12 issues $2.50. Not issued in vol., no TPI, not listed in any standard index.

Foreign Affairs

An authoritative review dealing with events in the international field and supplying thoughtful opinion regarding their underlying causes. Its contributors are well known statesmen, financiers and economists of all nations. It must be read by anyone who pretends to have a thorough knowledge of the international problems before the country. Each issue includes a useful bibliography of recent books in the international field and extensive source material.

Edited by Hamilton Fish Armstrong. Published at 45 East 65th St., New York City; subscription price $5.00 a year; issued quarterly, January, April, July and October; one volume a year; volume eleven began October, 1932, title page and index issued loose in July; indexed in RG.

Home and Field

Read by well-to-do and discriminating people interested in city, country and suburban home building, equipment and maintenance, and gardening.

Ed. Stewart Beach, Pub. NYC, 1st, $3.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan., Vol. XLII beg. Jan., 1932, no TPI, not indexed in stan. indexes.

Household Magazine

A national magazine for women in smaller cities and towns. Covers homemaking activities, needlework, styles, patterns and recipes; club, church and school projects; drama, community improvements, child problems. Short and serial stories by recognized authors. Beautiful cover designs and illustrations.

Ed. Nelson A. Crawford, Topeka, Kans., 15th, 12 issues, 50c. 1 vol. beg. Jan., Vol. XXXII beg. Jan., 1932, no TPI, not listed in stan. indexes.

Independent Woman

Official organ of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Presents the latest news and views on women in business to the 60,000 members of that organization and to many subscribers outside. Deals also

Advertisement

Library Directory of Periodicals *(Continued)*

with social and economic questions from the woman's angle, and with every phase of the business woman's problem—business advancement, office methods, dress, the technique of living, psychological adjustment to the business world.

Editor, Winifred Willson, Baltimore, Md., 4th, $1.50, 1 vol. beg. Jan., vol. XI 1932, no TPI, not indexed.

Industrial Arts and Vocational Education

Covers the field of industrial arts, manual and vocational training. Features a department of problems and projects. Its many excellent plans and designs make it an exceedingly valuable aid for shop teachers in elementary, high, trade schools, continuation schools and agricultural schools.

Ed. John J. Metz, Milwaukee, Wis., 15th, 12 issues, $2.50, 1 vol. beg. Jan. Vol. 20 beg. Jan., 1931, TPI bound in Dec., indexed in RG and EI.

Industrial Education Magazine

A practical magazine containing problems, projects, and instruction-sheets on all forms of shopwork, including metalwork, woodwork, printing, auto mechanics, electrical work, farm mechanics, mechanical drawing, etc. Each number contains a supplement of tracings of working drawings. It is of general interest to home craftsmen and of particular interest to students and teachers of industrial arts.

Edited by Charles A. Bennett and Dr. William T. Bawden, published in Peoria, Ill., on the 1st, 12 issues a year, subscription $2.00, one volume a year beginning with July; Volume XXXIV began July, 1932; title-pages and indexes issued loose in June, indexed in RG and EI.

Journal of Health and Physical Education

Formerly American Physical Education Review. Includes practical and scientific articles on health, physical education, recreation, school athletics, etc. Official publication of the American Physical Education Association.

Ed., E. D. Mitchell, Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. to June, inc., 10 issues, $2.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan. Vol. II, beg. Jan., 1931, TPI inc. in Dec., indexed in EI.

Journal of Home Economics

The professional Journal of the American Home Economics Association. Deals with the application of modern natural and social science to healthful nutrition, suitable clothing, proper housing, wise use of income, efficient home management, child care and parental education, and desirable family life. Contains authoritative articles, abstracts, book reviews, news notes.

Edited by Helen W. Atwater, published at 101 East 20th Street, Baltimore, Md., the 1st of month, 12 issues a year, subscription $3.00, 2 years, $5.00; title-page and index in December issue, indexed in RG and EI.

Advertisement

Library Journal

"The oldest American periodical devoted to every interest of the library, including the business of circulating books, new library ideas and methods." Contains news items, book reviews, bibliographies and other helpful information.

Ed. R. R. Bowker, NYC, 1st and 15th, except 1st of July and Aug., 22 issues, $5.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan., TPI issued loose Dec., indexed in RG, PAIS, and IAI.

Literary Digest

A weekly world review, covering politics, economics, religion, society, literature, art and the drama.

Ed. Wm. Seaver Woods, NYC., Sat., $4.00, Vols. beg. Jan., Apr., July and Oct. Vol. CXI beg. Oct., 1931, indexes issued loose quart., beg. Jan., 1932 issued loose semi-annually, indexed in RG and DI.

Magazine of Wall Street

Provides reliable and impartial information on Investment, Financial, Business and Economic conditions and the present and future outlook for securities.

Ed. E. K. Burger, NYC., every other Sat., 26 issues, $7.50, 2 vols. beg. May and Nov. Vol. LI beg. Oct. 29, 1932, indexes bound in last issue, indexed in IAI.

Motor Boating

Devoted to motor boating and pleasures on the water. Contains racing news, building plans, blue prints, charts, suggested cruises, sea fiction, and a special section devoted to out-board motor boating.

Ed. C. F. Chapman, NYC, 1st, 12 issues, $3.00, 2 vols. beg. Jan. and July, Vol. July to December, 1931—XLVIII, January to June, 1931—XLIX, July to December, 1932—L no TPI, not indexed in gen. per. ind.

National Republic

An illustrated journal presenting the American government, its history, ideals, institutions and current operations. National and international affairs. Combats radicalism.

Ed. Frank P. Litschert, and Walter S. Steele, Wash., D. C., 1st, 12 issues, $2.00, 1 vol., Vol. XX beg. May, 1932, no TPI, indexed in RG.

Nature Magazine

For lovers of birds, animals, flowers and all facts of nature and out-of-doors. Well illustrated with photographs and brush studies in full color. As the organ of the American Nature Association it is adapted for nature lovers generally and particularly for students of natural history and for teachers. Articles written in a scientifically accurate and popular style.

Ed. Percival S. Ridsdale, Wash., D. C., 20th, 12 issues $3.00, 2 vols., beg. Jan. and July, Vol. XX beg. July, 1932 TPI bound in June and Dec., indexed in RG.

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Library Directory of Periodicals *(Continued)*

Opportunity Magazine

"The Magazine of Salesmanship," an instructive and inspirational magazine for salesmen and men and women interested in taking up selling. Helpful articles, illustrations and special departments that show salesmen how to meet their selling problems and make more sales. Chock full of new selling opportunities.

Edited by Wm. T. Walsh. Published monthly 1st of preceding month, by Opportunity Publ. Co., 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Subscription 12 months, $1.00. 2 vols. beg. Apr. and Oct. Vol. XIX beg. Oct., 1932.

Parents' Magazine

A magazine for parents containing popularly written articles by leading authorities on every phase of the care and training of children. Includes articles on education, hygiene, diet, play, as well as lists and reviews of books for children and parents, child study programs, and a reliable guide to the movies suitable for children and adolescents.

Ed. Clara Savage Littledale, NYC, 21st, 12 issues, $2.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan., vol. VI beg. Jan., 1931, TPI on application, indexed in RG and EI.

Photoplay

Very popular magazine in the moving picture world. Latest screen and studio news, hundreds of illustrations in every issues.

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Ed. R. R. Bowker and F. G. Melcher, NYC, Sat., 52 issues, $5.00, 2 vols., beg. Jan. and July, Vol. CXXII beg. July, 1932, TPI issued loose Jan. and July, indexed in RG and PAIS.

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Ed. M. R. Robinson and K. M. Gould, 155 E. 44th St., New York City; published every other week during school year, 18 issues, $1.50, 2 vols. beg. Sept. and Feb. Vol. XXI beg. Sept., 1932, TPI bound in last issues of Jan. and May, not indexed in gen. per. ind. Circulation Office: Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Survey Graphic

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Ed. Paul U. Kellogg, NYC, 1st, 12 issues, $3.00, 2 vols. beg. Jan. and July. Vol. XXII beg. Jan., 1933, TPI issued loose Jan. and July, indexed in BRD, RG and PAIS.

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Ed. Stringfellow Barr, Univ. of Va., 15th, Dec., March, June, Oct., $3.00, 1 vol. beg. Jan. Vol. VIII beg. Jan., 1932, TPI mailed on request, indexed in MSI and II.

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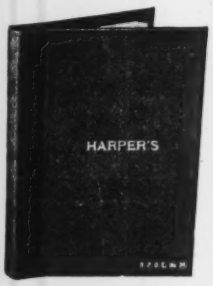

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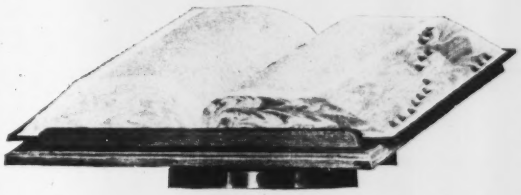

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